

# ARMY

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SEA AND AIR



# NAVY

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## The Defense Program

A REVISED and simplified Industrial Mobilization Plan was published this week with the joint approval of Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison and Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson.

Designed as a study of methods for the effective and equitable utilization of the industrial resources of the United States in time of war, the 1939 revision of the plan first outlined in 1931 is in sharp contrast with earlier editions in that it is greatly simplified and has much more flexibility than earlier outlines for the mustering of American commercial strength.

The plan made public this week emphasizes that the Government does not intend to regiment and control industry in a vise-like grip that would throttle initiative and eliminate private control of industry during national emergency.

The War Department stated that the revised plan differs in four major instances from the 1936 plan, which it supplements. Primarily, it is written in a clearer, less-military style, with factual data to emphasize the need for the existence of a well ordered plan before hostilities begin. The chaos attendant upon industrial procurement during the last war, when a program had to be launched during the war, and the consequent waste of time and money, make necessary the formulation of a program during peace when care can be taken to explore every contingency officials stated.

It will be remembered that opponents of the administration seized upon the previous Industrial Mobilization Plans, which were extremely detailed, and charged that the government was preparing completely to take over industry in event of war.

The 1939 plan recognizes more fully the role of existing governmental agencies in a war-time government. All tasks that can be delegated to existing agencies will be routed through them.

A super-agency, acting as a buffer between the President and all emergency agencies would be set-up, to be known as the War Resources Administration. This super-agency would correlate all emergency groups. The fourth major change is the elimination of the detailed supporting annexes that, by the very fact of their detail, created doubts in the minds of industry. It was stated at the War Department that the indexes were eliminated due to their lack of flexibility and that a flexible set of indexes would be maintained from which plans could be drawn to meet any given situation as it arises.

This is the third published revision of the Industrial Mobilization Plan. The first published text was submitted by the War Department to the War Policies Commission in 1931. For some 10 years prior to that time studies had been made by personnel of the War and the Navy Departments looking to the effective and equitable utilization of the industrial resources of the United States in time of war.

The Industrial Mobilization Plan, as (Please turn to Page 207)

## Promotion Survey Returns Transmitted to Congress

Following is a tabulation of 2,765 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S SURVEY of the preferences of promotion list officers between the "Woodring" age-in-grade retirement plan and the "Minority" plan.

### BY GRADES

	No. 1 Plan Preferred			No. 2 Early Retirements			No. 3 Retirement Ages			Under 50 Years	Woodring Ages After 35 Years									
	Majority	Minority	Failed to Indicate	Yes	No	Failed to Indicate	62	66	58	57	56	55	54	52	50					
Cols. ....	48	121	62	53	125	53	9	0	12	1	4	0	1	7	0	1	0	9	0	
Lt. Cols. ....	134	125	40	122	104	73	4	1	62	0	18	1	5	7	1	0	2	0	8	1
Majors ....	338	466	128	464	278	190	43	1	272	3	56	3	7	23	1	0	9	1	22	6
Capt. ....	447	261	67	465	148	103	24	0	215	3	78	2	10	43	7	2	15	3	23	9
1st Lts. ....	256	102	23	190	90	101	15	0	79	1	29	0	7	27	8	0	11	2	5	4
2nd Lts. ....	91	39	5	65	38	32	6	1	32	0	8	1	3	8	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals ....	1314	1117	325	1359	783	614	101	3	672	8	193	7	33	115	18	3	38	6	67	20

### BY ARMS AND SERVICE

	No. 1 Woodring			No. 2 Minority			No. 3 Failed to Indicate			Under 50 Years	Woodring Ages After 35 Years									
	Yes	No	Failed to Indicate	Yes	No	Failed to Indicate	62	66	58	57	56	55	54	52	50					
AGD ....	8	5	5	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
JAGD ....	7	20	3	5	20	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0					
QMC ....	65	121	28	105	79	30	10	0	65	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	1	1		
FD ....	18	26	4	26	19	3	4	0	14	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		
CE ....	112	79	21	105	61	45	6	0	43	0	16	0	2	12	2	0	4	5	2	
OD ....	64	38	10	64	28	21	1	0	25	0	9	0	2	10	1	0	1	0	7	
SC ....	37	32	10	38	21	20	0	1	23	0	12	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	
CWS ....	13	15	4	15	9	8	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	
CAV ....	109	76	30	118	52	45	6	0	59	0	23	1	2	6	4	0	6	1	4	
FA ....	213	142	32	196	109	83	13	0	92	0	26	2	8	18	1	1	9	3	4	
CAC ....	137	89	28	134	65	55	10	1	63	0	16	0	5	11	2	0	3	0	8	
INF ....	395	390	108	433	258	203	47	0	211	3	56	4	6	26	5	11	2	12	1	
AC ....	139	81	42	115	52	33	4	1	60	4	15	0	6	20	2	1	1	0	3	
Totals ....	1314	1117	325	1359	783	614	101	3	672	8	193	7	33	115	18	3	38	6	67	20

### Division Concentrations Begin

Orders issued this week by Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, commanding general of the Fifth Corps Area, directing the first movements of troops from the Corps Area to Southern training grounds at Ft. McClellan, Ala., call for concentration of the 10th Infantry and 5th Quartermaster Battalion to be completed in Alabama today.

Headquarters of the Fifth Division has already been set up at Ft. McClellan, while Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, commanding general of the Sixth Division, has arrived with his headquarters at Camp Jackson, S. C. All troop movements to the two centers will be completed shortly.

The following troop movements from the Fifth Corps Area to Ft. McClellan were announced this week from Corps Area Headquarters at Columbus, Ohio:

The 1st Battalion section of the motor transportation, 10th Infantry, of 50 men and 5 trucks, left Ft. Hayes, Ohio, on Tuesday for Ft. Thomas, Ky. At that post the regimental train was formed and left Wednesday for Alabama.

The 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, left Columbus by train Friday. The complete regiment will be under canvas tonight. More than 350 recruits participated in the movement.

(Please turn to Page 208)

### Navy Policy Questioned

Declaring that the Navy Department is "going around in circles," Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee said this week that the department apparently could not make up its mind as to whether there are too many or too few officers in the Navy.

Mr. Vinson's comment was made as the result of the Navy Department's unfavorable recommendation on a bill introduced by him which would reduce the number of appointees to the Naval Academy permitted each Congressman from four to three.

In recommending against enactment of the legislation, the Navy Department stated, "It will require many years, even on a four appointment basis, before a sufficient number of officers can be obtained to properly man the Naval Establishment." Mr. Vinson said that he cannot see how the Navy Department can reconcile the above statement with its opposition to the retention of all fitted officers.

Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, declared that the Navy is "again meeting itself coming back" on the question of selection.

Under discussion by conferees of the (Please turn to Page 207)

## Military Subcommittee Gets Promotion Survey

In compliance with the request of Representative Martin, chairman of the Promotion Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has transmitted to him the results to date of the survey made by it at the instance of the Subcommittee, to ascertain preferences of promotion list officers between the Woodring and Subcommittee plans. The results are set forth in the table adjoining this column.

The correspondence between Mr. Martin and the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL follows:

Washington, D. C.  
October 28, 1939.

Mr. Leroy Whitman  
Editor  
Army and Navy Journal  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Whitman:

In order that I may have an opportunity to study the reports and comments from officers of the Regular Army who responded to the questionnaire, I will appreciate very much indeed, your sending me a tabulation of the suggestions at your earliest convenience.

These comments, of course, should be transmitted to me without any possible clue as to the identity of the officers making them. I will indeed be glad to have them available for my study between now and the regular session in January.

Thanking you for your very generous cooperation, I am

Very sincerely,  
(signed) THOS. E. MARTIN, M. C.

November 2, 1939.

Honorable Thomas E. Martin  
Committee on Military Affairs  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

In compliance with your letter dated October 28, 1939, I have the honor to transmit herewith tables showing the results to date of the survey we made at the instance of your sub-committee on the Woodring and sub-committee promotion plans.

I am transmitting also copies of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL containing suggestions made by replying officers. We are engaged in making a tabulation of these suggestions, grouping as nearly as possible those which are similar in character. This tabulation will be transmitted when completed.

We have been honored by the request of you and your associates to assist you in getting the views of the Service on this important matter of promotion. If there is any further cooperation we can provide, please consider us at your command.

Very respectfully,  
(signed) LeRoy Whitman,  
Editor.

The fact that Mr. Martin and his associates intend to devote the next two (Please turn to Page 211)

## Two-Ocean Navy 'To Keep United States Out of War' Favored by Editors

Suggestions that the United States needs a Navy in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific Ocean have long been coming from certain civilians and naval officers. Since beginning of the European War many more have taken up the cry, and a scanning of editorial comment on a declaration of Representative Melvin J. Maas, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee and an inland resident, that such a two-ocean Navy should be provided at once, showed a majority of the papers favoring such a scheme.

Observes the Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch*, "The proposal of Congressman Maas of Minnesota that the United States take immediate steps to construct a second fleet for use in Atlantic waters, freeing the whole of the present Navy for Pacific service echoes a speculation which has been in the minds of no doubt thousands of Americans since the crisis in European affairs became acute in recent months."

"The state of the world makes the necessity of defending ourselves on two coasts not an impossibility even though at this time it does seem highly improbable. Moreover, the defenses of the canal have never been tested. No one knows how difficult or how easy it might be for enemy attack to disable the inter-ocean link or even seize control if it were not destroyed. With the canal out of order it takes weeks to get warships around the tip of South America from one ocean to the other."

The Columbia, S. C., *State*, quoting an editorial of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on the question of a two-ocean Navy, declared: "The *State* is less concerned with how our vessels shall be distributed geographically, than with our freeing ourselves from dependence upon the British Navy for the policing in our interest as well as theirs of the Atlantic."

"A two-ocean navy," it repeated, "manifestly is violative of the principle of concentration that Admiral Mahan so strongly emphasized."

"In recent years," says the Charleston, S. C., *Post*, "the United States has frankly concentrated its naval strength in the Pacific . . . and has neglected the defense of the Atlantic coast. The truth is that we have depended on the British navy for the latter duty. What is quite plain is that if Great Britain should suffer a crushing defeat in the present war, it would immediately throw new burdens of defensive preparations on this country. A mighty fleet for the Atlantic would then become a necessity and battleships cannot be built overnight."

The Portland, Me., *Telegram* states, "That which we possess, we need and intend to hold. The suggestion that a foreign power or combination of powers some day

might single out this country as a target for aggression may be ridiculed as utterly fantastic. But what guarantee of security shall we ever have beyond the 'solemn word' of some promise-breaking, treaty-scraping dictator?"

"What other guarantee of security? The answer, plainly, is a Navy strong enough to defend all our shores and to 'protect American interests any time, anywhere in the Seven Seas'."

The Miami, Fla., *News* cautions, "The proposal of congressmen from the coast states for a two-ocean Navy costing an additional \$3,200,000,000 will not be pressed they say, until the regular session of Congress. That is good. Time is needed for calm discussion. There is no question that if a two-ocean Navy is the price for keeping America out of war, the price is a small one."

Pointing out that the proposal is both praised and condemned by naval strategists, the *News* concludes, "Let our defense experts spend the time coolly and carefully charting our naval needs in the light of current and expected developments."

"If we are to remain neutral," declares the Los Angeles, Calif., *Examiner*, "we must face Asia and Europe with mighty fleets and air defenses."

The Houston, Texas, *Post* says, "One thing that is impressing itself upon the nation's consciousness is that, in order to keep the United States out of the war, we should be prepared to keep the war out of the United States."

"The Navy is our first line of defense. We need a bigger and better Navy, one to patrol both sides and with the unquestioned ability to vanquish any potential foe . . ."

"Under the cloud of the European war, our national lawmakers are becoming more conscious of these needs. A few weeks ago a billion dollars seemed a generous estimate of the amount of new appropriations to expect for that purpose. Now specifications in informed quarters triple that amount. It would not be too much for adequate defense armament."

The Seattle, Wash., *Post-Intelligencer*, quoting Rear Adm. Yates Stirling's comment, "Give the nation a naval Maginot Line in both oceans and we can keep out of European wars entirely," states:

"The people of the United States want peace . . . But our neutral and peaceful intentions without might behind them are of no value. We must materialize—now—a defended America."

### Cavalry Division Critique

The present Cavalry Division should be doubled and its mechanized strength greatly increased, Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commander of the First Cavalry Division, asserted in an address at the critique held 28 Oct. at Balmorhea, Tex., where the division had just concluded its field maneuvers.

Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area, spoke at the critique, stressing the following points:

- a. Necessity not to rely too much on radio communication.
- b. Brief oral orders, supplemented by operations maps.
- c. Terrain appreciation.
- d. Necessity for continuous combat problems and field exercises.
- e. Air-concealment.
- f. Appreciation of the splendid spirit and zeal exhibited by officers and men on both sides.
- g. Necessity for conserving horse flesh.
- h. Necessity for having ground on which maneuvers are held ensured for duration of maneuvers, possibly by procuring options and renting ground.

i. The fact that he was happy to have been able to furnish the Combat Team as opponents for the Cavalry, which made the maneuvers so much more interesting.

j. The necessity for continuous scouting and patrolling, especially after contact has been gained.

k. The inability of Infantry to advance on the field of battle entrucked, especially when the opponent has Artillery. Trucks to be used for strategical mobility rather than battlefield mobility.

l. Necessity of appreciation of time and space factors in fast moving situations such as occurred in these maneuvers.

Earlier in the critique, Brig. Gen. J. M. Wainwright, who commanded the First Cavalry Division during the maneuvers briefly outlined his actions and dispositions during the maneuvers. This was followed by a similar outline by Col. Harris C. Browne, commanding the Second Division Combat Team. Lt. Col. E. E. Schwien, Deputy Chief Umpire, briefly described the umpire system.

Leading citizens of the maneuvers area and visiting officers were guests of General Joyce and Divisions officers at an appreciation supper following the critique. The supper was held in two large hospital tents.

In his capacity as chief umpire, General Joyce spoke at the critique as follows:

"We have just completed an interesting maneuver. Because of the presence of the Infantry Combat Team it has been the most interesting Cavalry Division maneuver since the World War. It has been exceedingly instructive and I believe all officers and men of the Infantry and Cavalry have profited by the experience.

"The one thing demonstrated most clearly by this field exercise is the fine spirit, the superior state of training and the excellent team play in the commands which were pitted one against the other. It was gratifying to see the way units flowed into their action. It was business like and indicated a high state of military efficiency.

"For the sake of interest in the exercises and in order that each of the contending forces might demonstrate certain phases of their normal role we pitted one force against the other. While engagements between forces of the kind might well happen in war, yet in normal operations two units of the character engaged in this theatre would likely supplement one another. In other words, a motorized Infantry Combat Team more likely would have been working in conjunction with a Cavalry Division rather than against it.

"In any campaign in open warfare the tempo of the advance will probably be a predominant factor and possibly the deciding factor. In such advance into any theatre the air, the motor and the horse are preeminent within their respective spheres. The air force, as we all know, furnishes the means for distant reconnaissance and the means for the destruction of rear installations and for the harassment and dispersal of troop concentrations. On the ground the motor fighting vehicle and the motor transport vehicle make possible strategical mobility that is not obtainable in any other way, while the horse makes possible actual battle field or tactical mobility that cannot be matched. These three means of rapid movement augment and supplement the steam roller of war, the infantry,

which as all true analysts of war realize, is the arm which, plus its artillery support, makes lasting victory possible.

"Reports we have received relative to a recent campaign in Europe, which our phrase-makers have termed 'lightning war,' have demonstrated that the ideal combination to achieve the requisite tempo is that of the mechanized forces to seize desired terrain, and horse cavalry to follow immediately for the consolidating and holding of acquired positions until the permanent infantry holding force can be brought up. This combination of the steel spear head of mechanized fighting vehicles and horse cavalry is an ideal one for a rapid thrust into enemy territory. These two elements constitute a team that has a manifest role in modern combat. And this team supplemented by infantry pushed forward either by complete motor movement or by foot and shuttle movement will insure success in any except war that is a stalemate.

"Coming now to matters of organization and technical importance it is very evident from what we have seen in this maneuver that if a Cavalry Division is to play its part adequately it must have a single war and peace strength in order that it may be adequately trained as a team in time of peace and be freed from the ruinous dilution that takes place on the outbreak of war with the receipt of new officers, brand new recruits and untrained remounts. Cavalry must be ready to perform its full mission on M Day, and it must be a trained team with officers, men and horses fit and ready to go. And the only way in which this can be accomplished is to have but a single strength for peace and war. The present Cavalry Division strength should be approximately doubled to meet this necessity. This increase should be in officers, men and horses as the division overhead is adequate to fight and supply it at the greater strength. To modernize the present division we should have a quota of fighting motor vehicles to supplement our present reconnaissance cars, and in the matter of armament we should have a battalion of motor drawn 105 howitzers to give the division commander an instrument whereby he can influence combat especially with counter battery fires. In the matter of smaller weapons the division should be provided with a quota of modern 37 mm. guns in pack and with facilities for the rapid transportation of

hand grenades for close in combat against a mechanized thrust. The addition of the M 1 semi-automatic rifle which is now in production and which will be issued to the division in the relatively near future will augment its small arms fire power and will thereby increase its battle efficiency.

"We find ourselves in a time of partial national emergency—a time when all may well take stock of the national insurance account. We certainly should leave nothing undone to insure the adequacy of our national defense and for one I am confident that our Government will take all logical measures toward this end. In addition to organization and armament there is another very real consideration in the development of adequately trained defense forces. I refer to ground, either rented or owned, on which these defense forces can be properly trained in large units. In the case of this particular maneuver we find a striking case in point. The Government does not own one foot of land on which we have been operating. It was all made available by generous land owners. During the first week of our battle exercises we unavoidably damaged pastures and disturbed cattle. In other words, we caused embarrassment to the economic welfare of those who had generously donated their land, and it is not surprising that these land owners were forced to withdraw their permission for our further use of their ranches. In other words, our theatre of operations was figuratively pulled out from under our feet in the middle of the maneuver and as a result the whole plan for the continuation had to be changed over night and operations of a possibly lesser instructional value substituted. This problem of suitable maneuver areas is worthy of consideration looking toward early next year.

"As director of the maneuver I wish in closing, to thank the ranch owners who permitted us to use their land for our exercises; I wish to express my appreciation to the Corps Area Commander General Brees, and to the Commander of the Second Infantry Division, General Krueger, for their cooperation in making the combat team available; and to the troops of the First Cavalry Division and the Second Infantry Division I wish to extend an enthusiastic word of praise of their outstanding morale, their high state of training and their very evident fitness to uphold the best traditions of our service in combat."

Brig. Gen. N. Y. was elected Gen. Jan. presided position cause it president ward Man. sylvania fantry D. The Waterbury Brig. Gen. were reelected San An 453 delegat

**Grades and Ratings Soon**

Chiefs of Arms and Services of the Army are now preparing new tables of grades and ratings for the enlisted men in their respective branches on the basis of quotas furnished them by G-1, General Staff, and should, by next week, have completed new tables covering an army expansion of more than 50,000 men.

The new grades and ratings will become effective upon approval by the President in an executive order.

They will cover not only the expansion of 17,000 men, ordered by President Roosevelt in his executive order of 9 Sept., but will include also the increase of about 36,000 men entailed by the Air Corps-Coast Artillery Corps expansion program, for which grades and ratings increases were originally not intended to become effective until after the first of the new year because of budgetary limitations.

So men will not only receive within a few weeks advancement brought about by the 17,000 increment, but will receive the advancements entailed by the AC-CAC program, which ordinarily would not have been forthcoming until about February.

Large increases in grades and ratings will be made in the Coast Artillery Corps and Medical Departments, smaller ones in the Infantry and other branches, but details of the increases will not be available until the President issues his executive order.

Meanwhile, officers of the Adjutant General's Department reported that the Army was rapidly building to its new strength of 227,000. It will be remembered that strength of the Army about a year ago was 167,000. The AC-CAC program raised this authorization to 203,000 men, and the 9 Sept. executive order, to 28,000 men, exclusive of the approximately 7,000 Philippine Scouts.

The strength of the Army, the War Department said yesterday, was as of 31 Oct., 195,500 officers and men, including Philippine Scouts.

AGD officers are sure that the Army will complete the 17,000 expansion by 12 Nov., the date originally scheduled. It has no complete figures on progress in enlistments to date because of the centralization of its recruiting system.

However, one Corps Area at least has already recruited its quota of the 17,000 men. A report from the Fifth Corps Area, comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, stated that its first two quotas, 3,007 men, were filled on 30 Oct. The executive increase, scheduled for 12 Nov., was filled six weeks in advance.

Recruiting seems to be slower in the Eastern urban sections of the United States.

Reports from the Third Corps Area state that recruiting officers are not waiting for men to come to the main enlistment offices; they are going to the prospective soldiers. This month 18 specially built trailers are being delivered. In them recruiting details will live as they travel from community to community, reaching areas at a distance from the permanent recruiting stations.

**National Guard Convention**

Congress was asked for an additional appropriation of \$10,000,000 during the fiscal year 1941 to expand training facilities of the National Guard, in a resolution adopted by the National Guard Association during the closing hours of its convention in Baltimore, Md., 26, 27 and 28 Oct.

Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, NG N. Y., vice president of the association, was elected president to succeed Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, NG S. C., who presided during the convention. For the position of vice president—important because it is usually stepping stone to the presidency—was chosen Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, adjutant general of Pennsylvania and commander of the 28th Infantry Division.

The secretary, Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, NG N. Y., and the treasurer, Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, NG Kan., were re-elected.

San Antonio, Texas, was chosen by the 453 delegates present as next year's meet-

ing place, date of which will be set by the executive council.

Speakers during the closing hours of the convention Friday were Col. L. Kemper Williams, past president of the Reserve Officers' Association, who spoke in place of the president, Col. Edward S. Bres, who was unable to attend; Senator Elmer Thomas, chairman of the War Department sub-Committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

The rest of Friday afternoon and most of Saturday—except for election of officers and choosing of the next convention city—was devoted to debating of the more than 50 resolutions presented by the resolutions committee.

The resolutions adopted will be considered by the executive council of the association when it meets in Washington early next month, and that body will take appropriate action to carry them out.

One resolution conveyed the greetings of the association to General John J. Pershing, at Walter Reed Hospital here.

The \$10,000,000 asked by the association would be to provide training facilities for the week-end training inaugurated by the War Department and to make facilities available for training in small arms combat firing.

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, NG, Md., sponsored a resolution, adopted by the association, which would permit local units if they desire to drill extended periods once a week, instead of the two shorter periods ordered by the War Department.

Other resolutions adopted urged:

Complete equipping of the National Guard at an early date.

Additional appointments of National Guard enlisted men to the Military Academy to keep pace with the increased size of the organization.

More Regular Army officer and sergeant instructors with the National Guard.

**Navy Policy Questioned**

(Continued from First Page)

Two Houses at the present time are the amendments to the Navy Line Selection Act of 1938. One of these amendments, sponsored by the House, provides for the retention of all officers designated as fitted between date of passage of the amending legislation and 30 June 1944.

Mr. Maas said that in view of the Navy Department's latest communication to the Naval Affairs Committee, the House conferees will fight more vigorously than ever for passage of the amendment retaining fitted officers.

Representative Colgate Darden, of Va., a member of the Committee, stated that the Navy Department's letter convinced him more than ever of the necessity of utilizing Naval ROTC graduates on temporary duty in ships of the fleet. He declared that he is fully aware of the Navy's need for a great number of junior officers, but deplored the resultant forced separations from the service of fitted officers merely because the Navy can find no suitable employment for them in higher grades. Mr. Darden said that Naval ROTC graduates could be used very effectively in junior billets of the fleet and that a rotating policy would be very beneficial to the Naval Reserve.

In light of the stir created by the Navy Department's unfavorable recommendation on the Vinson bill, observers predicted that the question of selection in the Navy will be brought again before the House and Senate Naval Affairs Committees. These same sources said this week that in view of the expansion of the Navy in both personnel and materiel it would be wise to have the Bureau of Navigation present a comprehensive report on the situation now obtaining, in order to guide the conferees during their deliberations when Congress re-convenes in January. It was emphasized that the amending legislation was passed by the House and Senate and sent to conference before the limited emergency was proclaimed.

Committee members said that they will ask the Navy to furnish the committee the names of all retired officers recalled to active duty, as well as the names of

all Reserve officers ordered to active duty.

"The conferees," it was stated, "cannot act on legislation affecting such important factors as promotion and retirement without up-to-date information on the personnel situation in the Navy."

The Navy Department's letter recommending against enactment of the Vinson bill is as follows:

The Bill, HR 7070 "To reduce the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy" was referred to the Navy Department by your committee with request for comment and recommendation.

The purpose of the bill is to reduce the allowance of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, and the resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, from five to three.

Since 1935 annual appropriations have fixed the number of appointments at four for each member of Congress and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico. Decrease of these appointments from four to three would affect the class entering the Naval Academy in 1940 and graduating in 1944. Obviously a reduction from four to three appointments would preclude any appointment in 1940 being made by any Congressman or Senator unless he has more than one vacancy existing or occurring on the next graduation. This is because one vacancy would be used in effecting the adjustment from four to three. Since by no means will all of the Congressmen and Senators, under existing law, have more than one vacancy it appears that the contemplated reduction will substantially reduce Congressional appointments to the Naval Academy in 1940.

With regard to the strength of the Navy, the reduction contemplated would not, as stated, take effect until 1944. However, at that time under existing law, the number of officers available falls far short of the requirements of the expanding Fleet. The small graduating class in 1944 occasioned by reduced entering group in 1940 would still further increase the existing shortage.

Similarly, for each successive year beyond 1944 the reduction in appointments would result in approximately 100 less number of graduates each year and would thereby materially retard the growth of the strength of the Navy towards the need of the Fleet. It will require many years, even on a four appointment basis, before a sufficient number of officers can be obtained to properly man the Naval Establishment. On a three appointment basis this optimum would not be attained unless a material reduction in the size of the Fleet should occur.

Enactment of the bill HR. 7070 would result in an estimated annual reduction of \$500,000 in Naval appropriations.

The Navy Department recommends against enactment of the bill HR. 7070.

**The Defense Program**

(Continued from First Page)

Its name implies, is a study. It is a guide to be available in time of major war. It would apply only for the duration of such a war. It attempts to anticipate the difficulties experienced by the United States during the World War. It aims to overcome such difficulties promptly and effectively in any future war in which our country unfortunately may become engaged.

This plan does not propose the modification of any of our constitutional processes. Indeed the prime purpose of procurement planning and of the Industrial Mobilization Plan is the preservation of these processes for the people of the United States.

The War Resources Administration would be headed by an Administrator of War Resources, appointed by the President, and this official would be aided by an Advisory Council. This Advisory Council would be composed of representatives of the State, War and Navy Departments and civilian heads of the emergency agencies. In regard to the personnel of the emergency agencies, the Industrial Mobilization Plan states: "The personnel to fill positions of responsibility in the War Resources Administration should be obtained from the patriotic business leaders of the Nation. They must be men who command the respect of the American people, as well as capable executives, thoroughly familiar with our resources. The effect of strong and intelligent leadership is more important and will do more to secure voluntary cooperation of industry and the civilian population than will any arbitrary regulations or organization charts that may be prepared, no matter how they may appear."

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# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Troops Concentrate

(Continued from First Page)

Loaded far in excess of her normal troop class capacity of 1200, with 68 officers and 1,761 enlisted men aboard bound for winter training of the First Division at Ft. Benning, Ga., the USAT Republic sailed for Charleston, S. C. from Brooklyn, at noon 1 Nov. To handle the overland of troops this trip, the Army's largest transport used nearly 400 of its 367 first class and maximum of 123 second class berths as troop class accommodations.

The 16th Infantry from Governors Island sent its first large contingent to the winter maneuvers with 20 officers and 630 enlisted men ordered to sail. The 26th Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., occupied the larger portion of the ship with their 47 officers and 1,131 men. Maj. Bert M. Lennon, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, First Division, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., was also on the passenger list.

The transport was due in Charleston on the afternoon of 3 Nov. There the soldiers will debark for movement by truck and rail to their temporary home at Fort Benning where training en masse will last until early spring.

Enroute overland, the 5th Field Artillery and 2nd Battalion, 25th Field Artillery, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., should arrive in Fort Benning on 9 Nov. Also moving by trucks, the 7th Field Artillery, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., is due in Fort Benning on 8 Nov. Advance detachments of these three units sailed for Fort Benning on the Republic 25 Oct.

The following week, either 13 or 15 Nov., the main body of the 16th Infantry, approximately 1,100 troops, will sail for Charleston on the USAT Hunter Liggett, to join their comrades at Fort Benning. While the 16th is absent from its home post at Governors Island, a battery of 150 men from Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., will move to the island as a guard and caretaking detachment.

In Washington this week the Adjutant General prepared and sent to Corps Areas and Department Commanders and to the Chief of Arms and Services revised tables of allotments of officers, including a revision of the division staffs. A new table, setting up a tentative staff

for an army corps, was included.

The division staff for each of the five triangular divisions numbers 20 officers, exclusive of four officers attached to the staff in addition to their duties as commanders of troops. There are three general officers—the division commander and the chiefs of the artillery and infantry sections.

In the general staff section, there is a chief of staff, a G-2 officer, two G-3 officers, a G-4 officer, two officers in the infantry section and three officers in the field artillery section. In the administrative and special staff section there is an adjutant general, inspector general, judge advocate general, finance officer, ordnance officer, chemical officer and chaplain.

In addition there is attached to the staff the division engineer, the division signal officer, the division surgeon and the division quartermaster—each the commander of troops in the division—as well as an aide for each of the general officers.

The tentative corps staff is smaller, numbering 15, because the corps is a tactical organization only—not tactical and administrative, like the division.

The staff has a general officer, a general staff section of five officers, two in the adjutant general's section, an inspector general, a finance officer, a chemical officer, an ordnance officer, a quartermaster, an Air Corps officer and an anti-aircraft officer.

There is provision on the staff for a judge advocate general and a chaplain, but those posts are filled by the senior division judge advocate general and chaplain, respectively, in addition to their other duties.

In addition, and not included in the total assigned to the staff, are the commanders of units who are on the staff by virtue of such command—the corps signal officer, corps artillery officer, corps engineer and corps surgeon.

## Reorganize Panama Forces

A regrouping of the military forces of the Panama Canal Department into five command organizations has been effected by Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, USA, Department Commander.

Under the reorganization, which includes the new units to be organized and the units transferred to the Panama Canal Department, there will be five command organizations as follows: Atlantic Sector, Pacific Sector, 19th Wing, Panama Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA) (when organized); and Department troops. Four of these command units are to be commanded by general officers. The present Pacific and Atlantic sectors are commanded by, respectively, Maj. Gen. Ben Lear and Brig. Gen. Richard C. Moore. Brig. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, at present commanding Ft. Clayton, who was for many years a Coast Artilleryman, probably will command the new Panama Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA).

The Sector Commanders are charged with the defense of their sectors against naval and land attacks. The commanding General of the 19th Wing is charged with the conduct of all army air operations for the defense of the Panama Canal and in addition, as Department Air Officer, he is the tactical and technical adviser to the Department Commander and Staff on the employment of military and naval aviation.

The Commanding Generals of the Atlantic and Pacific sectors, the 19th Wing, and the Panama Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA), are to be responsible for the training, discipline, combat efficiency and appearance of all troops of their commands.

The commanding general of the Provisional CA Brigade is charged with the entire antiaircraft artillery defense of the Canal and in addition he has the following duties: Tactical and technical adviser to the Department Commander and Staff on the employment of Coast Artillery and on the employment of all ground agencies and means for antiaircraft defense; prepare plans for the use

and coordination of antiaircraft artillery and of all other ground means for antiaircraft defense, both active and passive, and he will prepare plans, in cooperation with the Sector Commanders, the Commanding General, 19th Wing, and other members of the Department Staff, for the coordination of the activities of friendly aviation with all elements of the ground antiaircraft defense.

The Commanding Officers of those organizations designated as Department troops are responsible directly to the Department Commander for the training, discipline, combat efficiency and appearance of their commands.

Assignments of troops and installations to command organizations are as follows:

Atlantic Sector—Hq. and Hq. Co., Atlantic Sector; Hq. and Hq. Co., 18th Brigade; Det. Panama Sig. Co.; 13th Inf.; 14th Inf.; 1st CA (less AA elements); 61st Separate Qrm. T. (Pk.); and Mine Planter Graham.

Pacific Sector—Hq. and Hq. Co., Pacific Sector; Det. Panama Sig. Co.; 33rd Inf.; 5th Inf.; 4th CA (less AA elements); 1st B., 2nd FA; 62nd Separate Qrm. T. (Pack); and Mine Planter Niles.

19th Wing—Hq. and Hq. Sq., 19th Wing; Hq. and Hq. Sq., 6th Bomb. Gr.; 25th Bomb. Sq.; 7th Bomb. Sq. (Med.); Hq. and Hq. Sq., 16th Pur. Gr.; 24th Pur. Sq.; 29th Pur. Sq.; 7th Recon. Sq.; 44th Recon. Sq.; Base Hq. and 15th Air Base Sq.; Base Hq. and 16th Air Base Sq.; Panama Air Depot (for technical supervision only); and 1st Depot Squadron (for technical supervision only).

Panama Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade (AA) (when organized)—Hq. and Hq. Bty., Panama Prov. CA Brig. (AA); AA Elements, 1st CA; and AA Elements, 4th CA.

Department Troops and Installations—Hq. and Hq. Co., Panama Canal Dept.; Hq. and Hq. Det., Post of Quarry Heights; 11th Eng. (Combat); 1st Sep. Chem. Co.; Panama Sig. Co. (less det.), Panama Atlantic General Depot; Atlantic Motor Pool; Det. Qm. Co. (Motor); 7th Sep. Qm. Co. (Truck); 31st Sep. QMC (Light Maint.); Det. QMC (Supply); Det. Med. Dept. (Supply); Panama Pacific General Depot; Headquarters, Pacific Motor Pool; Det. Qm. Co. (Motor); 6th Sep. Qm. Co. (Truck); 8th Sep. Qm. Co. (Truck); 41st Sep. Qm. Co. (Heavy Maint.); 71st Sep. Qm. Co. (Bakery); School for Bakers and Cooks; 10th Ord. Co. (Maint.); 41st Ord. Co. (Depot); Det. QMC (Supply); Det. Eng. Co.; Det. CWS; Det. Ord. Dept.; Panama Air Depot; 1st Det. Sq. AC; Cerro Peñuelo Ammunition Depot; Cerro Tigre Ordnance Depot; QMC at Large; Med. Dept. at Large; Ord. Dept. at Large; Finance Dept. at Large; Chaplains at Large, and Hqs. Ft. Clayton.

## Thomason Act Appointments

Selection for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army to be made from Reserve officers of that grade in accordance with the provisions of the Thomason Act, 1935, will be considered from applications filed with the Military Areas concerned throughout New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, prior to 6 Nov. 1939, an announcement made today from Headquarters of the Second Corps Area on Governors Island, N. Y. stated.

Eligibility for appointment is limited to the following qualifications:

(a.) Graduation from a civilian educational institution offering a college degree, or graduation from a senior unit of the R.O.T.C. or graduation from the Blue Course of the C. M. T. C.

(b.) Upon the recommendations of his Regular Army Instructor, the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, or C. M. T. C. commander.

(c.) Educational qualifications equal to not less than two years of college.

(d.) Will not have reached his 28th birthday on 1 Dec. 1939; possessing the moral and physical qualifications required for the Regular Army, and who has never been married.

It is expected that successful candidates will be ordered to duty on or about 1 Dec. 1939.

Of the authorized 31 allotments to the Second Corps Area, 13 will be assigned to the Infantry; 9 to the Field Artillery; 4 to the Coast Artillery; 1 to the Cavalry; 3 to the Corps of Engineers, and 1 to the Signal Corps.

Applications submitted should reach the headquarters of the Second Military Area, Room 1304, Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street, New York City, not later than 6 Nov. 1939. The First Military Area, for up-State New York,

is located at the Federal Building, Syracuse, N. Y., and the Third Military Area, for New Jersey and Delaware, is located in the Raymond-Commerce Building, Newark, N. J.

## 27th Reconnaissance Sq. to P. R.

The War Department announced this week that the first tactical squadron of the Army Air Corps to be reconstituted and completely equipped will be the 27th Reconnaissance Squadron. This squadron has been in the process of organization and training at Langley Field, Va., for the past month and is under the command of Maj. Delmar H. Dunton, AC. The squadron consists of 28 officers and 228 enlisted men and is scheduled for duty in Puerto Rico. It will leave Langley Field sometime in November. A Communications and Weather Detachment, consisting of one officer and nine enlisted men, will accompany the squadron.

The movement to Puerto Rico will be made by ferrying of the planes and by water transport for the personnel not accompanying the planes.

## Army, Congress Confers

Secretary of War Woodring yesterday revealed adoption of a policy of "direct dealing" with Congressional leaders responsible for authorizations and appropriations for the Army. The first of a series of monthly conferences was held at the War Department late this week, with Representative J. Buell Snyder, chairman of the Military sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, attending. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Mr. Woodring, together with General Staff officers, went over the entire national defense problem with the legislators.

The Secretary enunciated clearly to the Congressmen that his policy as Secretary of War in the present limited emergency will be to maintain closer contact between the department and Congress, than the yearly appropriations hearings provide.

Hemisphere defense is the next major consideration to be taken up, it was said.

The Secretary emphasized the flexibility of the new policy and stated, "It is time that national defense shall be determined on the basis of our needs, and not on a dollar and cents basis."

Congressman May expressed complete approval of the new policy, citing it as a forward step in the direction of close cooperation between citizens and their armed forces. Mr. Woodring told the legislators frankly that if they wished to provide a compact, hard-hitting Army they must be willing to vote the funds to make such an organization possible.

## New CAC Regiments Formed

A new antiaircraft regiment, the 70th Artillery Corps Regiment, is being organized at Ft. Monroe, Va., and a second antiaircraft regiment, the 68th, is being organized for duty in the harbor defenses of Portland (Ft. Williams), Me.

The following cadre of officers were this week assigned to the new regiment: Col. Richard F. Cox, Capt. Carl F. Tischbein, Capt. John E. Relevisor, Capt. Carl B. Wahle, Capt. Harlan C. Parks, 1st Lt. Arthur L. Fuller, Jr., 1st Lt. John W. Romlein, 2d Lt. John E. Wood, Jr., 2d Lt. John McM. Banks, 1st Lt. Pennock H. Wollaston and 1st Lt. Aron M. Lazer.

All except the last two are now at Ft. Monroe and will report to the new regiment on 8 Nov. Lieutenant Wollaston now at headquarters, Seventh Corps Area, will leave that post about 15 Nov. and Lieutenant Lazar is completing a tour in the Philippines.

## Lend Trucks to Post Office

In accordance with the practice of past years, the War Department will cooperate with the Post Office Department by lending motor vehicles of the Regular Army, National Guard and CCC vehicles under their jurisdiction to postmaster for the transportation of Christmas mail Season of 1939.

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**Generals Promoted, Shifted**

The retirement 1 Nov. of Maj. Gen. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., has resulted in the promotion this week of a brigadier general to major general and of a colonel to brigadier.

The two promotions, announced this summer by the War Department, are: Brigadier Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce to major general and Col. Bruce Magruder, Inf., to brigadier general of the line, both with rank from 1 Nov.

General Joyce has been brigadier general since 1 Nov. 1936. General Magruder for more than two years had served as executive officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. L. Singleton, commandant of the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

This week, also, Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, commanding general of the Panama Canal Department, was ordered relieved of that duty upon expiration of his present tour of foreign service. He will be relieved by Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, commanding general of the Fifth Corps Area, who will sail for Panama from New York on 20 Dec. General Stone, in turn, will assume command of the Fifth Corps Area.

Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt will be relieved as commandant of the Army War College on 30 Nov. by Brig. Gen. Philip E. Peyton, commander of the 21st Infantry Brigade, Hawaiian Department, and will become commanding general of the Sixth Corps Area.

**Comptrollers Decision**

The Comptroller General this week rendered the following decision regarding travel pay of Navy enlisted personnel transferring to the Fleet Reserve shortly after entering into a new enlistment or extension.

Where a Navy enlisted man applies for transfer to the Fleet Reserve within three months from the date of his reenlistment, or effective date of extension of enlistment, and he has the service entitling him to transfer before he reenlisted or extended his enlistment, it will be necessary, in order to establish the bona fides of the reenlistment or extension for the purpose of paying travel allowance based on the transfer, that there be furnished evidence that a changed condition in the man's personal affairs, his family, or dependents, has arisen since the date of enrollment or extension of enlistment of a nature making it desirable and necessary that he be so transferred, but where the application for transfer is made more than three months after the extension of enlistment or reenlistment, no question will be raised as to the bona fides of the extension or reenlistment.

**Status of Promotion****ARMY PROMOTION STATUS****Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 27 October 1939**

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Harry A. Auer, JAGD, No. 63. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Col.—Henry R. Barry, QMC, No. 90. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—John K. Clement, Ord. Dept., No. 97.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Heratio G. Cokendall, FD, No. 123. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Lt. Col.—William P. Morse, Inf., No. 167. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Charles T. Phillips, AC, No. 168.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Homer B. Chandler, AC, No. 297. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Major—James Y. LeGette, FA, No. 381. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Sherman E. Willard, CAC, No. 382.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—James A. Romin, AC, No. 340.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William A. Joyce, Sig. C., No. 262. Last nomination prepared for the grade of 1st Lt.—Ralph Mack, Kellogg, AC, No. 310.

Non-Promotion List—No change.

**Estimate On Doubling the Navy**

Representative George J. Bates, of Mass., this week inserted into the Congressional Record an estimate by the Navy Department of the cost of duplicating the present American fleet. Cost was \$3,600,000,000, and \$622,500,000 for additional shore facilities. Seven thousand and fifty additional officers would be needed, together with 1,418 warrant officers and 97,324 enlisted men.

Representative Bates asked that the Secretary of the Navy appoint a five man board to determine the need for additional naval construction, the board to

report to Congress during the regular session beginning in January.

**Adm. Cluverius Heads WPI**

Worcester, Mass.—The United States free society and free business enterprise will not disappear unless Youth so elects, Philip C. Staples, president of Franklin Institute and Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, said 27 Oct. at the inauguration of Worcester Polytechnic Institute's third consecutive Navy man and seventh president, Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, USN-ret. (He succeeded Adm. Ralph Earle, deceased, his Annapolis classmate.)

**Medical Meeting at Navy Center**

Dr. Louis H. Clerf, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., will be speaker at the monthly meeting of medical and dental officers of the Navy on duty in the District of Columbia, to be held at 8 p. m., 6 Nov., at the Naval Medical School here.

Dr. Clerf will lecture on "Diagnostic Information Derivable from Bronchoscopy."

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## THE U. S. NAVY

## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

**Reserve Officers to Fleet Duty**

The Navy Department this week released the names of 57 ensigns and lieutenants, junior grade, of the Naval Reserve who have been ordered to active duty in large vessels of the U. S. Fleet for the duration of the limited national emergency, but for not to exceed one year.

In addition to these orders, it is known that a number of retired and Reserve officers have been ordered to specialized duty in the Navy Department, this group of orders having been issued only on recommendation of the officer who would be the reservist's superior should he accept a call to duty.

The assignment of the 57 officers to active duty afloat has been authorized in order to release the necessary number of regular officers of the line for duty in connection with the neutrality patrol. A limit of 200 has been set on the total number that can be so ordered, this number being sufficient to handle the emergency vacancies that will be created in the fleet through March, 1940.

These officers have been selected with a view to their special fitness for duty in their respective ships, and will be assigned to regular duties rather than to training duty, as is customary under normal peacetime procedure. The orders were issued at their own request. It was stated by the Navy Department that it will give favorable consideration to additional requests from Reserve officers.

Unmarried applicants are given prior consideration and requests for specific ships or types are granted if possible. The major portion of the applicants and of those ordered to active duty are graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps units of Yale, Harvard, Georgia Tech, Northwestern University, University of California and University of Washington.

Following, by Naval Districts, is a list of officers so far ordered to active duty, with their home addresses and assignments:

**From the First District**

Lt. (jg) Ray C. Tannar, Natick, Mass., USS Arkansas.  
Lt. (jg) Warren C. Boles, Marblehead, Mass., USS Helena.  
Lt. (jg) Hollis W. Jones, Portland, Me., USS Vincennes.

**From the Third District**

Lt. (jg) Clarence A. Abele, Bridgeport, Conn., USS Louisville.  
Lt. (jg) Harry A. Long, Jamaica, N. Y., USS Ranger.  
Lt. (jg) John E. Phillips, New York, N. Y., USS New Orleans.  
Ens. Edward C. Schroeder, New York, N. Y., USS Ranger.  
Ens. Franklin M. Haines, Ardsley on Hudson, N. Y., USS Quincy.  
Ens. Frederick N. Klein, Jersey City, N. J., USS New Mexico.  
Ens. William G. Pearson, New York, N. Y., USS Arkansas.

**From the Sixth District**

Ens. Edward J. Gillespie, Atlanta, Ga., USS Texas.  
Ens. Harmon S. Tolbert, Atlanta, Ga., USS Ranger.  
Ens. James L. Hunnicut, Atlanta, Ga., USS San Francisco.  
Ens. Edward L. Escoffier, Charleston, S. C., USS Quincy.

**From the Eighth District**

Ens. Nicholas J. Nichols, Apalachicola, Fla., USS New York.  
Ens. Douglas R. Wightman, Memphis, Tenn., USS Houston.

**From the Ninth District**

Lt. (jg) Dwight M. Williams, Chicago, Ill., USS Chester.  
Lt. (jg) R. G. Buller, Newton, Ill., USS West Virginia.  
Lt. (jg) D. R. Vaughan, Highland Park, Ill., USS Nevada.  
Ens. Bruno G. Varnagaris, Maywood, Ill., USS Indianapolis.  
Ens. John P. Aymond, N. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill., USS Saratoga.  
Ens. W. H. Phillipson, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis., USS West Virginia.  
Ens. Henry L. Wallzowski, Evanston, Ill., USS New Mexico.  
Ens. George N. Stenbridge, Jr., Park Ridge, Ill., USS Brooklyn.  
Ens. Julian A. Schroeder, Evanston, Ill., USS Louisville.  
Ens. Thomas A. Gregg, Lorain, Ohio, USS Omaha.  
Ens. Fred M. Larson, Morton, Ill., USS

**Concord.**

Ens. Warren W. Stringer, St. Paul, Minn., USS Maryland.  
Ens. Bernard C. West, Evanston, Ill., USS Tennessee.

Ens. Andreas R. Czerwonky, Chicago, Ill., USS Memphis.

**From the Eleventh District**

Lt. (jg) Frank R. Putnam, Inglewood, Calif., USS Honolulu.

Lt. (jg) Albert F. Hindrelet, La Mesa, Calif., USS Philadelphia.

Lt. (jg) Wendell R. Polk, Huntington Park, Calif., USS Oklahoma.

Ens. Herbert S. Cohn, Los Angeles, Calif., USS Raleigh.

Ens. Mark P. Wangness, San Diego, Calif., USS Cincinnati.

Ens. Walter P. Reuland, Los Angeles, Calif., USS Northampton.

**From the Twelfth District**

Ens. Joseph M. Hayes, San Francisco, Calif., USS Boise.

Ens. Charles S. Osborne, Jr., Berkeley, Calif., USS Mississippi.

Ens. Douglas C. Skafte, Berkeley, Calif., USS Pennsylvania.

Ens. William A. Peters, Sonoma, Calif., USS Nevada.

Ens. John H. McWhorter, Berkeley, Calif., USS New Orleans.

Ens. George E. Thode, Orland, Calif., USS Nevada.

Ens. Chandler P. North, Berkeley, Calif., USS Pensacola.

**From the Thirteenth District**

Lt. (jg) Edward F. Steffanides, Jr., Ft. George Wright, Wash., USS Colorado.

Lt. (jg) Benjamin K. Cosby, Spokane, Wash., USS Maryland.

Ens. Frederick H. White, Seattle, Wash., USS West Virginia.

Ens. Donald F. Granston, Seattle, Wash., USS California.

Ens. William R. Kaye, Seattle, Wash., USS Houston.

Ens. Vernon M. Osterberg, Seattle, Wash., USS Arizona.

Ens. John B. Kaye, Seattle, Wash., USS Minneapolis.

Ens. Charles J. Lightfoot, Seattle, Wash., USS Pensacola.

Ens. Robert W. Costello, Seattle, Wash., USS Maryland.

Ens. William E. Parker, Rolling Bay, Wash., USS Lexington.

Ens. Glen R. Rings, Seattle, Wash., USS Idaho.

**From Vicinity Washington Navy Yard**

Ens. E. D. Redington, Falls Church, Va., USS Chester.

Ens. Charles R. Cundiff, Washington, D. C., USS Yorktown.

Ens. Hugh H. Lewis, New Orleans, La., USS Tuscaloosa.

**Navy Board Names Next Week**

The names of the officers who will sit on the senior selection board will be available for publication in next week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It was indicated late this week by the Navy Department's Bureau of Navigation.

This board, to be composed of nine flag officers of the Navy, will be convened 22 Nov. to select about 10 captains for promotion to rear admiral and about 40 commanders for promotion to captain. Actual number to be selected will not be announced until just before the board convenes.

Dates for convening of the other Navy selection boards are: for selection of commanders, 6 Dec.; for selection of Lieutenant commanders, 3 Jan., and for selection of lieutenants (junior grade), 6 Feb. Details to these boards will not be made public far in advance of respective dates of meeting, but it is probable that the names of the members of the 3 Jan. board will be available about the time the senior board convenes.

**Marine Corps Selection**

A former announcement of the dates on which Marine Corps selection boards will convene this year, revealed one change from the dates previously published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The junior board, to select officers for promotion to major and captain, will meet 11 Dec., instead of 6 Dec., as originally stated.

As previously stated, the senior board, to select officers for promotion to brigadier general and colonel, will meet 20 Nov., and the board to select officers for promotion to lieutenant colonel will

convene 6 Nov. Membership of the latter board has already been announced.

It includes Maj. Gen. L. McL. Little, senior member; Col. S. M. Harrington, Col. R. S. Geiger, Col. H. L. Smith, Col. E. C. Long, Col. De Witt Peck, Col. A. F. Howard, Col. K. E. Rockey, Col. R. R. Wright, and Lt. Col. Donald Curtis, re-

corder.

A board will also be named to con-

vene 22 Nov., to select one officer of the Marine Corps for promotion to major general.

An Almav sent to the service this week

stated that the following officers were eligible for promotion:

"All line brigadier generals eligible major general. Officers between following signal numbers, 1938 Register, eligible (for) consideration next higher respective grades if physically qualified—colonels 12,024 to 12,049, and Col. William T. Headley; Lieutenant colonels 12,077 to 12,127; majors 12,167 to 12,306; captains 12,349 to 12,636; first lieutenants 12,781 to 12,813. All signal numbers inclusive less those previously selected. Unless otherwise subsequently informed by Major General Commandant all above officers are physically qualified."

**More Destroyers Refitted**

The Navy Department this week ordered refitting for recommissioning of 13 additional destroyers of the laid-up fleet, and issued "warning" orders to a number of officers who would serve in them when, and if, the vessels are placed in commission.

Most of the officers will come from the Post Graduate School at Annapolis, and their orders, as well as those sent to officers at other stations, call for them to report to the ships in December.

The Navy is not sure whether it will need any or all of the additional 13 destroyers, but they are being refitted in preparation for duty on neutrality patrol with the 40 destroyers already recommissioned.

It was stated by a department spokesman that the Navy desired to commission as few ships as possible, consistent with proper conduct of the patrol without stripping the regular fleet to too great an extent.

If all 13 ships are recommissioned, an additional squadron will probably be added for the patrol. There will still be left, however, 57 destroyers in the laid-up fleets at San Diego, Calif., and Philadelphia, Pa., after the additional 13 vessels are put in service. Prior to commissioning of the first 40 ships there were 110 idle destroyers at the two bases.

The vessels being fitted out are:

Abel P. Upshur, Satterlee, Hunt, Bancroft, Kennison, Haraden, Mason, Shubrick, Swasey, McCalla, Rodgers, George E. Badger and Crane.

First details to these vessels were issued under date of 26 October and will be found in the Navy Orders printed in this week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**Recruiting Down Again**

Navy recruiting dropped a second successive week, on the basis of reports from recruiting stations, for the week ending 27 Oct., but there was a slight increase in applications for first enlistments over the preceding week.

During the week ending 27 Oct. 639 men were enlisted, compared with 920 the preceding week, and 1,308 during the week ending 13 Oct. There were 1,187 applications for first enlistment received, compared with 749 the preceding week.

Among the 639 men enlisted were 494 new recruits, 40 re-enlistments of men completing a term of service in the Navy and 105 re-enlistments of former service men.

**Gwin Sponsor Named**

Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison has designated Mrs. William M. Williams of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, as sponsor for the USS Gwin, named in honor of her first cousin, the late Lt. Comdr. William Gwin, USN.

The Gwin (DD433) is scheduled to be launched at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., 1 Feb. 1940. She is the third vessel of that name and was authorized by Congress 27 March 1934.

**Naval Appropriations**

Representative Charles A. Plumley, of Vt., a member of the Naval Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, said this week that he does not believe that funds for additional capital ship construction will be asked when Congress reconvenes in regular session in January.

Ship construction estimates, he stated, will call for added impetus on fast surface craft construction. Under present authorization, in addition to two battleships, the Navy may build 6 cruisers, 46 destroyers, 11 submarines and one aircraft carrier. Just how many of these vessels the Navy will ask funds for is not known, but a number of sources indicate that the two battleships will remain as authorizations.

Mr. Plumley took occasion to deny that any great Navy Yard construction program is contemplated. He said that already there is too much criticism of the government competing with private industry. He declared that he favors the expansion of existing Navy Yards and the reopening of private yards now idle. He said that he does not think the regular Navy Appropriation bill will be much in excess of the one provided for the fiscal year 1940, but emphasized that a supplemental appropriation bill of considerable size is expected. Recommendations in the second priority of the Hepburn Board's report may be appropriated for, together with other facilities needed by the neutrality patrol, he stated.

Regarding a "confidential plan" for embarkation on a program of extensive experimentation with blimps he was especially vehement in his denial that any such plan exists or that his subcommittee looks with favor upon such experimentation.

Including survey maps, JOURNAL has spoken for those who, since 48-49, have per cent and 12 per cent interesting indicated areas, 672 fms² of 62 as potential.

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**Promotion Survey**

(Continued from First Page)

months to a study of the promotion question, and the results of the survey made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, indicates that an effort will be made to enact legislation during the regular session.

It had been thought that Congress might decide to continue to sit until late December, which would have given the subcommittee time to prepare the draft of a bill for consideration by the full committee so that the latter could report a measure to the House in January. However, in compliance with the wish of the President, adjournment is on the cards. Indeed, if there had been dispute between the two houses, the President would have prorogued Congress in accordance with the Constitution, a sensational procedure which would have been adopted only as a last resort. However this may be, while Congress will not be sitting, the subcommittee will be studying promotion, and will be ready with a proposal for microscopic examination by the full committee when the body reconvenes.

Representative Martin said yesterday that he and a number of members of the House Military Affairs Committee will leave Washington as soon as Congress adjourns on an extensive tour of Army defense installations. Mr. Martin said that he and all other members of the committee making the trip will discuss the promotion problem with officers at the posts and stations to be visited in order to obtain first-hand impressions of the reaction to the Woodring and Ministry Plans.

The tables which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has transmitted to Mr. Martin, speak for themselves. The percentages of those who responded, a total of 2,756, show 48 per cent for the Woodring plan, 44 per cent for the subcommittee plan and 12 per cent non-committal. Another interesting disclosure is that of 1,284 who indicated their opinions on retirement ages, 672 favored 60 as such age instead of 62 as proposed by the subcommittee.

Including returns from the previous survey made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the total number of poll cards received to date is 5,178, not including more than 200 unsigned cards. Two to one of this number favor age in grade retirement as originally proposed, three to one are dissatisfied with the present promotion system, more than two and a half to one believe some form of forced attrition is necessary, and there is almost unanimous rejection of the system of selection. The attitude by rank and by arms and services also is disclosed in the tables. Of the officers of the rank of colonel, practically 83 per cent are opposed to the original age in grade retirement bill, there is almost equal division among them as to the worth of the present promotion system, a small majority does not find any necessity for forced attrition, and 90 per cent do not believe in selection. Other ranks increasingly favor the original age-in-grade retirement bill, are dissatisfied with the present promotion system, want some form of forced attrition, and are emphatic in opposition to selection. A study of the tables, including that setting forth the returns by Arms and Services, will develop many interesting inferences, which doubtless will appeal to the committee. The most important indication is that such an overwhelming number of officers find the present rate of promotion unsatisfactory, and object to the system which has produced it, and, incidentally, advocate new legislation.

Entering into the discussion of the committee when it shall reassemble is the world situation and the danger that the United States may be drawn into the European war. In the presence of such a condition and threat to the national welfare, the sentiment in Congress will be against eliminating officers merely because of over-age. On the other hand, Congress feels something must be done in order to give adequate opportunity to deserving officers, and it is this disposition which is expected to cause the committee to press its investigation to a con-

**Views on Original Survey**

Following is a tabulation of 5,178 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's survey of the opinions of promotion list officers on the proposed age-in-grade retirement system and related principles.

**BY GRADES**

	1. Do you favor the proposed Age in Grade Retirement Bill?	2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion rating system and the rate of promotion affording forced attrition necessary?	3. Do you believe forced attrition necessary?	4. Would you favor selection?
Cols.				
Yes .....	121	189	187	40
No .....	270	191	202	352
Lt. Cols.				
Yes .....	316	178	351	60
No .....	196	330	162	453
Majors				
Yes .....	963	478	1028	181
No .....	652	1091	559	1418
Capt.				
Yes .....	1035	164	1098	181
No .....	299	1161	227	1149
1st Lts.				
Yes .....	552	99	544	101
No .....	93	544	90	544
2nd Lts.				
Yes .....	254	72	224	65
No .....	60	235	69	252
TOTALS				
Yes .....	3241	1180	3432	628
No .....	1570	3552	1309	4168

**BY ARMS AND SERVICES**

AGD				
Yes .....	11	13	18	5
No .....	21	22	17	29
JAGD				
Yes .....	17	13	21	11
No .....	38	42	33	44
QMC				
Yes .....	172	118	212	41
No .....	187	231	140	313
FD				
Yes .....	43	16	51	9
No .....	32	57	23	64
CE				
Yes .....	246	58	269	78
No .....	95	280	72	265
OD				
Yes .....	114	27	124	38
No .....	45	132	35	122
SC				
Yes .....	89	41	88	13
No .....	45	93	45	122
CWS				
Yes .....	28	12	32	6
No .....	19	33	14	41
CAV				
Yes .....	272	82	278	43
No .....	101	280	89	331
FA				
Yes .....	503	149	537	103
No .....	205	538	164	599
CAC				
Yes .....	306	104	338	39
No .....	124	323	86	394
INF				
Yes .....	1106	458	1137	168
No .....	562	1172	497	1475
AC				
Yes .....	334	89	327	74
No .....	96	349	94	369
TOTALS				
Yes .....	3241	1180	3432	628
No .....	1570	3552	1309	4168

clusion and report a bill for consideration by the House.

**Comments on Age-in-Grade**

Capt., QMC—"An officer is only fit and should be adjusted for his mental and physical capacity for field services only."

Maj., QMC—"Retirement in one grade higher with pay and allowances of that grade. Otherwise there will be great opposition to the bill. Hump officers complete 23 years service next year. Majors will fight present bill unless retired with pay and allowances of next higher grade."

Maj., QMC—"Officers should be given a chance to adjust their finances. The Bill as proposed should not take effect until July 1, 1940."

1st Lt., CAC—"I am violently opposed to selection by promotion because it is unfair, impractical and detrimental to morale."

Capt., CAC—"More rigid enforcement of physical standards."

1st Lt., CAC—"Any system that would

not work a hardship or be unfair to those officers who have given faithful service to the government, yet would give them ample retired pay."

Lt. Col., CAC—"There will be cases of individual hardship no matter what method is adopted; the selected method should be that which will be best for the Army."

Maj., CAC—"1) Retire colonels passed over for promotion. (2) Retire all grades after 30 years service if above age in grade limits as proposed. (3) Voluntary retirement after 20 years service as in present law."

Lt. Col.—"A system similar to the Navy. At present little reward is given to intelligence and hard work. An officer can drift along and be promoted from grade to grade with no question as to mental fitness. He only has to be physically fit. In other words, in promotion, great weight given to physical fitness, none to mental."

2nd Lt., CE—"Selective promotion and forced retirement."

Capt., CE—"Age-in-grade until wartime 'hump' is eliminated, then present system."

Maj., CE—"Perhaps selfish view due to my favorable age."—Favor proposed age in grade bill.

Lt. Col., CE—"Age and relative physical condition. Also some examination as to mental activity might be adopted."

Lt. Col., CE—"The proposed bill appears to be a well considered plan, the best submitted to date."

Maj., Inf.—"Raise the standard of physical efficiency, or enforce present standard."

Maj., Inf.—"A system of promotion by selection would be excellent if it could be made honest and based on facts. The present rating system would have to be changed."

2nd Lt., Inf.—"Have stricter physical requirements for the officers and retire those who are obviously physically unfit, but retain the fit, regardless of age."

Capt., Cav.—"Eligibility for promotion by selection, attrition of remainder. In other words selection out."

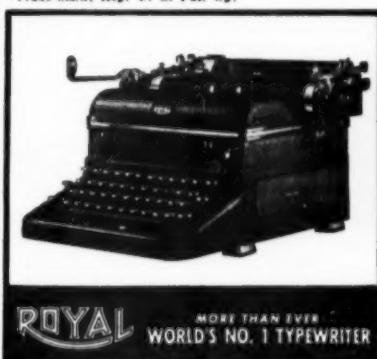
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1939

"Exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness . . . tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety."—GROVER CLEVELAND.

AS NOTED IN OUR NEWS COLUMNS, we have sent to Congressman Martin, chairman of the Promotion Subcommittee of the House Military Committee, the replies we have received to the questionnaire prepared by the Subcommittee. These replies we have tabulated, so that the convictions they express may be readily estimated, and we also have furnished the remarks accompanying them. We have no doubt the Subcommittee in evaluating the data will take into account the fact that to date many officers failed to indicate their preferences, a not surprising fact when it is recalled that the survey was instituted during the period of maneuvers and exercises, and prosecuted while war is raging and the War Department is mobilizing troops for division training. Nevertheless the substantial number of responses, both on the promotion survey made during the summer, and that conducted at the instance of the Subcommittee, reveals that the Service feels the need of a prompt settlement of the promotion question so that there will be a cessation of agitation on the subject. Such a settlement to be satisfactory and improve morale, must take into account the limitations placed on advancement in rank and offer a better opportunity for deserving officers. The striking lesson of the conquest of Poland was the failure of Polish leadership, outstanding in the case of the High Command which had neglected its duties, and in poltroon fashion fled from its responsibilities, and obvious, except in rare instances, down to the lower ranks. The country may rest assured that no such condition prevails in our Army. The devoted men in authority and their subordinates, are daily expressing leadership. But as they well know there are sore spots that must be remedied, and the remedy can be applied only if proper legislation be enacted. Secretary Woodring has performed his duty by advising Congress of the need of attention to this matter, and laying the draft of a bill before it. The House Military Committee has assumed the burden, and is endeavoring to fashion a measure which will meet the needs and views of the Service and at the same time take due regard for the general interests of the Government, including the Treasury. We can assure those officers who have cooperated with us in developing the sense of the Army on this vital question of promotion, that they have enormously helped Congress, and the Department, as well. Further replies to the questionnaire which we receive, will be promptly transmitted to the Subcommittee, care being exercised as in the past to suppress the names of our correspondents. We shall continue to print also additional letters sent to us, and in this connection urge our readers to watch any proposals that may be made, and advise us of their comments without delay. By this means, legislation generally acceptable to the Service, will be achieved.

REJECTION BY THE SENATE OF A NUMBER of amendments to the Neutrality Act, which were designed to limit American assistance to the Allies, will have a contrary effect to what their proponents anticipated. Such action really places power in the President's hands far greater than he had proposed, for it has put the Upper Chamber on record as favoring the opposite of what the Isolationists sought. By a vote of 63 to 24, the Senate defeated the Danaher amendment to prohibit the export of aircraft of any type until at least 3,000 completely equipped military and naval aircraft had been delivered to the Army and Navy. It follows that the Allies, with Government assistance, can obtain priority of deliveries, and that completion of our own defense will be delayed, a serious matter in view of the length of time required to construct a plane. Another amendment, rejected 54 to 36, forbade the shipment of Livens projectors and flame throwers; mustard gas and phosgene, or any other poison gas. Again, priority for the Allies may be permitted to our disadvantage. Rejected, 65 to 26, was the Clark amendment to put armed merchantmen of belligerents in the same category as belligerent naval craft when in American territorial waters. It will be recalled that recently the President prescribed rules for belligerent submarines entering our waters, but exempted armed merchantmen. So such ships may continue to trade with our ports. Two proposals rejected forbade grants of credits by any government agency to assist in the export of American goods to a belligerent, and the limitation to \$20,000,000 of the amount of currency of a belligerent country which the Secretary of the Treasury may have at any time in the stabilization fund. The action of the Senate in these several matters means the Administration can do the things it was intended to deny it the authority to do. The importance to the Services of such action lies in the fact that the President, is in a position to give priority to the Allies, and if he should so direct the execution of contracts placed by the War and Navy Department will be delayed, and the country will not achieve the state of defense within the time fixed in the programs, recommended by the military and naval chiefs and approved by Congress. In these desperate times, any delay due to a desire to aid the allies, will be sharply and properly condemned by the people.

## Service Humor

### He'll Learn 'Em

Sailor, coming home at midnight from a number one party walked up the steps with questionable precision. As he entered the dimly lighted hall, there was an ominous silence followed by a tremendous crash of breaking glass. "Good Heavens, what's happened, Charles," came a voice from above.

"It's O. K., honey; I'll teach those gold fish to snap at me."

—bamboo breezes.

—o—

### Control

The company commander had impressed everyone, but especially the non-coms, with his ability to handle any situation that might come up. So the top kick was all attention when the captain summoned him and said, "There will be an eclipse of the sun tomorrow morning. Have the company formed on the parade ground and I will explain it. If the sky is cloudy, have the men form in the mess hall."

That evening the following order appeared on the bulletin board: "Tomorrow morning, by order of the company commander, there will be an eclipse of the sun."

"The company will assemble on the parade ground at 1000 where the captain will personally supervise the eclipse. If the sky is cloudy the eclipse will take place in the mess hall."

—legion.

### Homespun Philosophy

Babies haven't any hair;  
Old men's heads are just as bare;—  
Between the cradle and the grave  
Lies a haircut and a shave.

—Wednesday Nite-Life.

—o—

Lurking beneath a pile of Congressional Records, containing words of wisdom on neutrality as envisioned by the solons on Capitol Hill, the Humor Editor found a manuscript containing an acceptable last line. Reviewing the last sentence, it may appear that the Humor Editor was lurking beneath the pile of Congressional Records. This is not the case, as employees of service publications never lurk anywhere due to the fact that employees of detective magazines have by union agreement exclusive right to lurk.

The winning last line, contributed by "R. E. F.", completes last week's limerick to read as follows:

There was a Consteguardsman named Bockaway,

At a station way up there in Rock away,

But often he'd morn.

"If I'd only stayed home,

Where the bar was only a block-away."

Well, lack-a-day, another week, another limerick. The service is requested to provide the Humor Editor with a last line for the following:

There was a Marine named Lazaire,  
Who through life went with never a care,  
He never ducked trouble,  
Or came "on the double."

All the world may be waiting for the sunrise, but the Humor Editor is looking for last lines. If everyone is interested in protecting minorities, someone should have pity on the Humor Editor.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. R. C.—The overseas chevron, known as the Gold War Service Chevron, is described in Army Regulation 600-95, Sect. 2, Par. 4, which authorizes a chevron for each six months' service for any member of the uniformed branches of the authorized military establishment in the theatre of operations. Alaska was not in the theatre of operations.

P. M. N.—Since 1 July transfers to and from foreign service, except in the Air Corps, Medical Corps, DEML and Signal Service Co., have been made in grade of private only. That does not restrict your right to apply through channels for detail to foreign service, and, of course, there are good chances to be promoted again—at discretion of unit commanders—once in the departments.

J. M. L.—You can obtain a service button at any of the service supply stores in the larger cities.

## In The Journal

### 10 Years Ago

Lt. Col. G. L. McEntee will address the Albany and Schenectady General Schools for Reserve Officers, meeting 13 Nov., in the Albany University Club, on "Russia's Part in Winning the First Battle of the Marne."

### 20 Years Ago

The Navy Department has directed that all temporary air stations of the Navy must be demobilized before 1 Dec. 1919. Lt. Comdr. P. L. N. Bellinger, Office of Naval Operations, has the demobilization in charge and commandants of the various Naval Districts have been requested to give all assistance to the purpose of complying with the Department's instructions.

### 30 Years Ago

It is understood that Lt. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, USN, now ordnance officer of the Virginia, will be named ordnance officer of the new battleship Delaware.

### 50 Years Ago

In the Italian Army the system of siesta prevails, under which all troops lie down to sleep for a couple of hours during the heat of the day. The practice is so universally accepted that the hour is fixed in general orders.

### 75 Years Ago

In reporting the successful demolition of the Confederate ram Albemarle, W. B. Cushing, USN, who commanded the steam launch that carried the torpedo that sunk the ram stated, "I desire to call the attention of the Department to the spirit manifested by the sailors the ships in these sounds. But few hands were wanted, but all hands were eager to go into the action, many offering their chosen shipmates a month's pay to remain in their favor."

War Department  
Organized Reserves

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Harry H. WoodringThe Assistant Secretary of War  
Louis Johnson  
Chief of Staff  
General George C. Marshall

## GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, USA, from Panama Canal Dept., to 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, USA, from Army War College, Wash., D. C., 30 Nov. 1939, to 2d CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, USA, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Panama Canal Dept., sail X. Y., 20 Dec. 1939.

Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, USA, appointed as Maj. Gen., rank from 1 Nov. 1939. Brig. Gen. Philip B. Peyton, USA, from Schofield Bks., T. H., to Army War College, Wash., D. C.

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S. Col. Robert C. Garrett (CAC), from Omaha, Nebr., 1 Dec. 1939, to 68th CA, Ft. Williams, Me.

Maj. Donald J. Myers (Inf.), from off. of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C., 22 Jan. 1940, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 23 April 1940.

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG Maj. Frank E. Shaw, from 5th Div., to Hq., 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Edgar A. Jarman, from Hq., 6th CA, Div., Chicago, Ill.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBRINS, QMG Col. Warren W. Whitson, retired, 30 Nov., for age.

Following officers, from station shown after name, to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., 17 Jan. 1940; Maj. Otto Harwood, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Maj. Arthur W. Parker, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. William E. Goe, from Philippine Dept., to duty as QM, Pres. of Monterey, Calif.

Maj. Francis V. Fitz Gerald, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., 30 Nov. 1939, to duty in off. of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Senius J. Raymond, from duty at Hawaiian Dept., and Baltimore, Md., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Seward W. Hulse, from Philippine Dept., to duty as Asst. QM, Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Lt. Ralph H. Dewey, Jr., from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to duty as asst. const. QM, Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 23 Jan. 1940.

1st Lt. Archibald W. Lyon, from Hawaiian Dept., to duty as asst. const. QM, N. E. Air Base, Chicopee, Mass.

1st Lt. Howard W. Quinn, from Philadelphia, Pa., to 3rd CA, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

## MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG Col. Herbert G. Shaw, retired 31 March 1940, for age.

Col. Henry P. Carter, prior orders amended; to Ft. Devens, Mass.

Col. John B. Huggins, retired, 31 March 1940, for age.

Following officers to Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to examine officers of Dental Corps: Col. Eugene Milburn, DC; Lt. Col. John N. White, DC; and Capt. William A. D. Woolgar, MC.

Col. Mathew A. Reasoner, retired, 30 Nov., for disability incident to service.

Lt. Col. Charles F. Snell, from Philippines

Dept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich.  
Lt. Col. Jose C. Carballeira, to San Juan, Puerto Rico, to examine applicants for Med. Dept., vice Lt. Col. Walter F. von Zelinski, relieved.

Following officers to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to examine officers of Vet. Corps.: Lt. Col. Forest L. Holycross, Vet. Corps.; Lt. Col. Samuel G. Kiebsmeier, Vet. Corps., and Capt. Joe Harrell, MC.

Lt. Col. Howard J. Hutter, from Philippine Dept., to Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs Nat'l Park, Ark.

Following officers to William Beaumont Hosp., El Paso, Tex., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Col. George M. Edwards, Lt. Col. Seymour C. Schwartz, and Capt. Harold B. Luscombe.

Following officers to Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Col. Frederick S. Wright, Col. Larry B. McAfee, and Capt. John B. Grow.

Following officers to Ft. Benning, Ga., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Col. William R. Dear, Col. Guy L. Qualls, and Capt. Charles L. Kirkpatrick.

Following officers to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Lt. Col. James B. Anderson, Lt. Col. John Wallace, and Maj. Charles H. Beasley.

Following officers to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Lt. Col. Henry E. Keily, Lt. Col. James W. Duckworth, and Lt. Romayne J. Healy, Jr.

Following officers to Ft. Snelling, Minn., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Col. William B. Borden, Lt. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, and Capt. George J. Matt.

Following officers to March Fld., Calif., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Lt. Col. Andrew W. Smith, Capt. Harold H. Twitchell, and Capt. Steven V. Guzak.

Following officers to Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Lt. Col. Frank T. Chamberlin, Capt. John W. Kemble, and Capt. Frank R. Drake.

Lt. Col. John M. Tamraz, from Puerto Rican Dept., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station shown after name: Lt. Col. Samuel E. Brown, to Hamilton Fld., Calif.; Lt. Col. Theo W. O'Brien, to Ft. Riley, Kan.; Capt. Joseph P. Russell, to Station Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Capt. William T. Williams, DC, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. James O. Gillespie, from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 27 March 1940.

Following Capts., from station shown after name, to 8th Med. Bat., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., 15 Nov. 1939: Charles L. Baird, Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., and Warren H. Dieschner, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Following officers from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., 15 Nov. 1939, to 8th Med. Bat., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.: Capt. George D. McGrew, and 1st Lt. Doss O. Lynn.

Capt. Charles H. Morhouse, from Mitchel Fld., N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 27 March 1940.

Capt. Charles B. Perkins, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 29 Feb. 1940.

Capt. Donald D. Flickinger, from March Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 29 Feb. 1940.

Following officers, from station shown after name, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 7 Feb. 1940: Capt. William F. Conway, Ft. Snelling, Minn., 1st Lt. Cephas W. Gary, DC, Ft. Benning, Ga., and Capt. Jamin Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. David Paul Ward, resigned, 15 Nov. 1939.

## Dental Corps

Following officers, from station shown after name, to Carlisle Bks., Pa., sail S. F., 10 Feb. 1940: Capt. Edgar Gunther, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; Capt. Bernard C. Hammon, Pres. of S. F., Calif.; Capt. Clyde D. Oatman, Jr., March Fld., Calif.

## Veterinary Corps

Capt. Robert A. Boyce, Jr., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 1 Dec. 1939, to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. Velmer W. McGinnis, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

## SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, C. of O.

2nd Lt. John G. Johnson, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail N. Y., 15 Nov. 1939.

## FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.

Lt. Col. Edwin F. Ely, from Philadelphia, Pa., to 9th CA, Ft. Mason, Calif., sail N. Y., 23 Jan. 1940.

Maj. Frank J. Keely, from Boston, Mass., to 3rd CA, Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Nov. 1939.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E. Col. Wildurr Willing, from Boston, Mass., 31 Oct. 1939, to home and await retirement.

(Please turn to Page 216)

## OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department  
Marine Corps

## NAVY ORDERS

Acting Secretary of the Navy  
Charles EdisonChief of Naval Operations  
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

26 October 1939

Comdr. Ralph H. Henkle, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. abt. 1 Dec.; to 12th Nav. Dist. Comdr. James W. Whitfield, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. abt. 1 Dec.; to 3rd Nav. Dist.

Lt. Clarence E. Cortner, det. USS Dupont; to Atlantic Sqdn.

Lt. John H. Thomas, to CO, Fleet Trng. Base, San Clemente Island, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Fitzhugh McMaster, det. USS S-25 in Oct.; to USS R-2.

Lt. (jg) John B. Smith, det. USS Sacramento abt. 1 Dec.; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Harry B. Stark, det. Battle Force; to staff, CinC, U. S. Fleet.

Lt. (jg) George M. Wlane, det. USS Jouett in Oct.; to USS Leary.

Ens. Edward L. Anderson, det. USS Leary; to Atlantic Sqdn.

Ens. Franklin S. Rixey, det. USS Fairfax; to Atlantic Sqdn.

Ens. Paul B. Ryan, det. USS Roper; to Atlantic Sqdn.

Capt. James A. Randall (MC), det. 5th Nav. Dist.; to mbr. Bd. of Med. Examiners and Nav. Exam. Bd., Navy Dept. Addl. duty mbr. Nav. Retiring Bd., Navy Dept.

Lt. Albert E. Howell (DC), upon disch. trtmnt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to further trtmnt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif.

Rad. Elec. William M. Pyle, upon disch. trtmnt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to further trtmnt. Fitzsimons Genl. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

Carp. John L. Howard, det. USS Ortolan abt. 30 Sept.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Gurtrue I. Pilgrim, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Bkin., N. Y. abt. 8 Nov.; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lillian L. Slaughter, Nurse, upon disch. trtmnt. Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass., to duty Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

30 October 1939

Comdr. Edmund T. Wooldridge, det. Naval Academy in Nov.; to USS Dobbin as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Harry L. Bixby, det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., abt. 16 Sept.; to USS Oglala.

Lt. Comdr. Jonathan H. Warman, upon disch. trtmnt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Charles W. Lord, det. Torp. Sqdn. 5  
(Please turn to Page 216)

## MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant  
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Capt. Harry W. Gamble, AQM-Ret., detailed as Assistant Quartermaster.

2nd Lt. Radford C. West, on or abt. 10 Nov. det. Marine Det., World's Fair, New York, to MB, NYd., New York.

Ch. QM Clk. Harold H. Rethman, on or abt. 1 Nov. det. MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., to Depot of Supplies, San Francisco.

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—Russia continued this week to be the center of the world's diplomatic battle. The United States having applied Western Hemispherical pressure in behalf of Finland, and criticised the Soviet Government for its hospitality to the city of Flint and the secrecy it displayed concerning the whereabouts of the American seamen aboard that vessel, it was not surprising that in return Commissar for Foreign Affairs Molotoff should have condemned President Roosevelt for "mixing in" Russian negotiations and regarded the proposal to repeal the arms embargo as designed "to intensify, aggravate and protract the war."

Through Secretary Early, the President charged in reply that Molotoff timed his denunciation to affect the vote in the House on the neutrality bill. Back of this charge was the purpose to emphasize the anxiety of Russia and Germany for the continuance of the embargo, and to keep up with them the members of the House who supported this policy rather than the repeal advocated by the President. Undoubtedly this shrewd maneuver helped the adoption of repeal, the majority in its favor being 66. Domestically, the victory of the President is regarded as of importance politically, since the Republicans in the House voted almost as a unit as the Reds and Nazis desired. Internationally, Germany and Russia, as her friend and benevolent neutral, will regard the repeal as an expression of the purpose of the United States to serve as a reservoir for the Allies. The latter will accept the vote as a demonstration of American friendship. As to the President, himself, the loss of prestige he suffered in August as a result of the refusal of Congress to grant him the neutrality legislation he recommended, has been regained, and he now is in a position to speak with greater force on matters of foreign moment to the United States.

The speech of Molotoff indicates that Russia holds Great Britain and France responsible for the war, which accords with the charge of Hitler, and through his statement that a "broad basis" of expansion of Russo-German trade made it clear that the Soviets intend to do all they can to prevent the effectiveness of the Anglo-French blockade. However, this is offset by the declaration that the Soviet Union prefers "to keep its hands free," and to go on consistently pursuing its "policy of neutrality," and by the failure to reveal any peace proposal or purpose to consult with the German Government regarding "necessary measures," as per the agreement of September 29, if the Allies rejected Hitler's peace initiative. It is obvious the speech was designed to permit whatever interpretations foreign nations might be influenced by their hopes to give. For example, while Prime Minister Chamberlain refused "to be disturbed by the flights of fancy" in which he claimed the Russian Commissar engaged, other British spokesmen dwelt upon the absence of any suggestion of armed intervention in behalf of Germany, and dispatches passed by the censor from Berlin emphasized that Russian "support of German peace efforts," desire "to hasten the termination of war," and denunciation of the Allies, were indications of Soviet purpose eventually to give military support to the Reich.

Irrespective, of what may be the future plans of Moscow the fact does stand out that there is to be no abandonment of the policy to expand Russia, at least to the limits which existed prior to the Versailles Treaty, this through direct annexation, as in the case of western Poland, or through protectorates, as in the case of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and a non-aggression pact and exchange of territory with Finland. War with the last named country is not likely in view of the willingness displayed by the Helsinki government to make concessions, but those concessions doubtless will be limited as a result of the display of American interest in the fate of the republic. The reference by Molotoff to the obnoxious character of the Versailles Treaty has particular meaning to Roumania, which expects a demand for the restoration of Bessarabia, and an attempt by Bulgaria to regain the Dobrudja. It is not known what steps, if any, are in contemplation by Moscow to make Turkey "regret" its Treaty with the Allies, but there is no doubt the Soviets will persist in their purpose to prevent any other than Russian and Turkish warships operating in the Black Sea. Another point in the speech of interest to the world including the United States, was the suggestion of Soviet readiness to make "vital improvements" in relations with Japan. This suggestion was advanced at the moment when the Japanese Government was forced by its Army to abandon temporarily its purpose to enter into negotiations with the United States and Great Britain regarding the settlement of the "China affair." It is not believed the Tokyo Authorities will heed the Russian offer, but will continue their efforts to bring about a better understanding with Washington and London.

Another development of the week, which significantly occurred with the utterance of the Molotoff speech, was Mussolini's reconstruction of his Cabinet. It is argued on the one hand that this action must not be taken too seriously, that frequent Cabinet changes are the order of the day, and do not necessarily mean that the men dismissed are in disfavor. On the other hand, it is contended the dismissals that have occurred and the appointments made will strengthen the policy of neutrality that have been adopted. This much is certain, that the men who have been named to Cabinet posts are men of action, and they are likely to initiate measures the character of which cannot be foreseen. However, the fact remains that the control and direction of Italian policy lies in two hands, those of the King and Mussolini. The former has never abandoned his purpose to keep his country neutral; Mussolini because of His Majesty's popularity, has quietly followed the royal lead. Entering into Italian concern is the Balkan situation as a result of the understanding between Germany and Russia to which Hitler referred vaguely. Apparently, Italy wishes to keep peace in these areas as shown by her non-aggression agreement with Greece, and in so moving unquestionably is acting in a manner satisfactory to Berlin, which naturally wants to avoid encirclement as in the World War.

**Navy Officer Changes**—Rear Adm. Harry E. Yarnell, former commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, was retired 1 Nov., having reached the age of 64 on 18 Oct. Acting Secretary of the Navy Edison congratulated Admiral Yarnell on his distinguished service, pointing out: "Your career in the active naval service extending over a period of 46 years has included many activities within the varied scope of the naval profession. You were awarded the Spanish Campaign Medal, Philippine Campaign Medal, Mexican Service Medal, Victory Medal and Navy Cross for meritorious service. As commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet you were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptional ability, courage, tact, and devotion to duty in protecting American interests and handling with the greatest skill and diplomacy the many delicate situations that arose during the continued emergency in China. These

and all the other duties which have been assigned to you have been discharged competently, ably, and to the fullest satisfaction of the Government."

Capt. Augustine H. Gray, who is returning to the United States from duty as adviser to the Argentine Navy Department, has been ordered to command of the heavy cruiser New Orleans, relieving Capt. William R. Purnell, who will go to the Asiatic Fleet as chief of staff and aide. The new assignment of Capt. Penn L. Carroll, present chief of staff to Admiral Thomas Hart, has not yet been announced.

Capt. Abel T. Bidwell will be detached as commanding officer of the cruiser Chicago about 16 Dec., and detailed to Bureau of Navigation here. Capt. Addison B. Clifford, MC, was relieved as member of the Naval Retiring Board, the Board of Medical Examiners, and the Naval Examining Board, on 1 Nov., and will return to his home, relieved of all active duty. His place will be taken by Capt. James A. Randall, MC, now at the 5th Naval District, who will become a member of the Board of Medical Examiners and the Naval Examining Board, with additional duty as member of the Naval Retiring Board.

**Army Medical Department**—For the five weeks ended 30 June the general admission rate for troops in the United States showed a slight decline from that of May, being due to a decrease in the rates for both disease and injury. The decrease in the rate for all causes occurred in all corps areas except the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth. Since February, the trend of the general admission rate has followed closely that for the average of the years 1934-1938.

Common respiratory diseases, influenza, and primary pneumonia showed a continued decline, the total of these having reached the low rate of 100.1 per 1000 and despite a small epidemic at Ft. Francis E. Warren where 305 cases were reported including five cases of primary pneumonia and one of secondary. The greatest decrease was shown in the Seventh Corps Area. One case of cerebrospinal fever was reported in the Fourth Corps Area. Measles was only one third as prevalent as in May and mumps, one half, while the incidence of tuberculosis was nearly double that of the previous month and common diarrhea slightly greater. Malaria continued its expected rise, the rate for June being 2.3 as compared to 1.6 for May. This disease has shown its seasonal increase a month earlier than during 1938 when the rate was 1.3 for June.

Venereal diseases showed but a slight decline, but the rate has continued to drop throughout the year and has been much lower than during 1938. While the rate for chancre increased, those for gonorrhea and syphilis were lower.

There were 42 deaths during the month. The rate for injuries was higher than the one for the previous month while that for diseases remained about the same.

Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, The Surgeon General, was speaker 1 Nov. at the assembly dinner of the International Assembly of the Inter-State Post Graduate Medical Association of North America, in Chicago, Ill. General Magee discussed "Medical Activities in Time of Emergency."

Two retirements and three promotions of Army nurses were announced this week by the Surgeon General's office here. 1st Lt. Carolyn C. Milligan, chief nurse, who for the past four years has been principal chief nurse at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, will be retired 31 Dec. at her own request, after 26 years of active service in the Nurse Corps. During her service, Miss Milligan has been on duty in the Philippines, in France during the World War, and in China. During a tour of duty in Washington, Nurse Milligan served one year as secretary-treasurer of the Graduate Nurses Association of the District of Columbia.

On 31 Oct., Capt. Blanche S. Rulon, assistant superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, retired after more than 20 years' service. During the World War she served as chief nurse of Base Hospital No. 27. In February 1930, she was detached from duty in the Surgeon General's office here, where she had served since her return from France in 1919, and ordered to France in connection with the Gold Star Mothers and Widows Pilgrimage.

2nd Lt. Edith M. Shoemaker has been promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and 2nd Lt. Lulu J. Newton and 2nd Lt. Harriet M. Whitney, Walter Reed General Hospital, Army Medical Center, have been promoted to first lieutenant without change of assignment.

**Bureau of Yards and Docks**—The Navy Department this week put another of its major Air Bases under construction with an award of a \$7,500,000 contract for the San Juan, P. R. base. The contract was let on a cost plus fixed fee basis. Work will begin immediately on the base, which will be located on Grande Island. It will, when completed, be the greatest naval aviation base in the Atlantic, and will play a commanding part in defense of the Panama Canal. Eventually it will service submarines as well as aircraft.

Two other contracts for Naval Air Bases were also announced during the week by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Contract, in the estimated amount of \$600,000, was let for dredging Ford Island Channel, at Pearl Harbor, T. H., and contract, in the amount of \$158,276, was let for dredging and filling at Tongue Point at the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon. This base will be a connecting link between the bases under construction in Alaska and the Alameda and San Diego bases in California.

Other major contracts awarded during the week were: For dry dock No. 5 at Puget Sound Navy Yard, \$1,956,000; for seaplane ramps at Alameda Naval Air Station, Calif., \$162,500, and for riggers' and laborers' shop at Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard, \$84,500.

**Asks Facts on "Incident"**—A privileged resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish Congress with information relative to the reported demands of Japanese that a uniformed U. S. Customs official salute a Japanese sentry at Honolulu before they would permit the officer to board the ship, was presented in the House of Representatives by Rep. Fred L. Crawford, of the Insular Affairs Committee, this week.

"If it has reached a point where American officials are compelled to pay tribute to the rank and file of the armed forces of foreign governments in our very own ports, it is time we made some new and stringent regulations of our own relative to the use of our ports," Crawford said. "Personally I feel we have always been too liberal with our port courtesies to foreign naval visitors but with all the courtesies we grant, we should not countenance humiliation of our own federal officers by alien guests. I visited Japan recently myself and I know from experience that liberties of Americans there are conspicuous by their absence." Crawford said he would attempt to call his resolution up under unanimous consent after the House sends the neutrality bill to conference.

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**Army Engineers**—The Army Engineer Corps has purchased a \$136,000 ocean-going yacht, 150 feet over-all, from Charles E. Eorenson, official of the Ford Motor Company. The vessel, now at New York, will shortly be transferred to Seattle, Wash., where it will be available for an anticipated Presidential cruise to Alaska. The Army will name the craft Cavanaugh in honor of Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, once District Engineer in Seattle. The vessel will primarily be engaged in survey work, replacing worn-out craft now in service.

Capt. Robert E. Coughlin, CE, USA, has been appointed a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, replacing Col. Laurence V. Frazier, CE, USA.

**Navy Dental Corps**—The Navy Department announced this week that a competitive examination of candidates for appointment as lieutenant (junior grade), in the Dental Corps of the Navy will be held on 6 Jan. 1940, at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.; Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., and Naval Training station, San Diego, Calif. A candidate for appointment in the Dental Corps must be a citizen of the United States, between 21 and 32 years of age at the time of appointment, and a graduate of a standard dental college. A circular which contains full information relative to the Dental Corps and describes the method of making application for appointment can be obtained from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

**Coast and Geodetic Survey**—A huge submarine mountain or possibly a mountain range, rising 9,500 feet from the ocean floor, has been discovered by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Gulf of Alaska 200 miles south of Kodiak Island. Preliminary soundings taken by the survey ship Surveyor, in command of Lt. Comdr. Ray L. Schoppe, indicate that the base of the mountain measures more than 14 miles in width and that its top reaches to within 4,700 feet of the surface of the water.

"Similar underwater formations have been discovered in nearby Alaskan waters in recent years by the Coast and Geodetic Survey," Admiral Leo O. Colbert, Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey said "but none as impressive as this one in its steep rise from the ocean bottom. Until further investigation is made it would be useless to speculate on the extent of these mountains, but the possibility exists that the area is an undersea replica of the giant peaks that form the Aleutian Islands."

Further investigation of the area is planned for next spring when the Coast and Geodetic Survey fleet crosses the Gulf of Alaska en route to its season's work along the Alaskan Peninsula and Aleutian Islands.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery**—The next meeting of the medical and dental officers of the Navy on duty in the District of Columbia and vicinity will be held at the Naval Medical School on 6 Nov. 1939, at 8:00 p. m. The subject will be "Diagnostic Information Derivable from Bronchoscopy." The speaker will be Dr. Louis H. Gert, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

**Purchase Historical Navy Painting**—The Navy Historical Foundation recently purchased from Mrs. Gilbert Green, of N. Y., a painting, done in 1858 by the American

artist Dennis Malone Carter, of Lt. Stephen Decatur and Midshipman Thomas Macdonough leading a boarding party to capture a Tripolitan gunboat. The painting, said to be a copy of an original in the Louvre by Chappel, is of great historic value. The painting portrays one of the most momentous scenes in American naval history, the naval battle between an American flotilla, the flagship of which was the Constitution, and a number of Tripolitan vessels.

**Air Corps**—The War Department announced this week that the first tactical squadron of the Army Air Corps to be reconstituted and completely equipped will be the 27th Reconnaissance Squadron. This squadron has been in the process of organization and training at Langley Field, Va., for the past month. The squadron consists of 28 officers and 228 enlisted men and is scheduled for duty in Puerto Rico, leaving Langley Field sometime this month. A Communications and Weather Detachment, consisting of one officer and nine men, will accompany the squadron.

Two Boards of officers from Mitchel Field will visit various colleges in the Northeastern Area for the purpose of procuring qualified applicants for the Army's Flying School at Randolph Field.

The first Board will visit colleges located in the First Corps Area and will consist of the following officers: Capt. A. J. Kerwin Malone, AC, Capt. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., AC, Lt. Campbell Gould, AC, Capt. Charles Morhouse, MC. They will visit the following colleges: Dartmouth University, University of Maine, Harvard University, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston College, Boston University, Holy Cross University, and Yale University.

The second Board consisting of the following officers will visit colleges located in the Second Corps Area: Lt. Robert Sexton, AC, Capt. David Laubach, AC, Lt. Karl Truesdell, Jr., AC, Lt. Col. Robert Simpson, MC. They will visit the following colleges: Fordham University, New York University, Columbia University, City College of New York, St. John's College (Brooklyn), Brooklyn College, Syracuse University, Cornell University, Colgate University, Delaware University, Rutgers University, Princeton University, and Rensselaer Poly. Inst.

**Navy Staff Corps**—Daily hearings are now being held by the Navy Department board which is studying the staff corps personnel situation at the request of Congress. Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, member of the Navy General Board and senior member of the board, stated this week that he was sure the work of the board would be completed and a report ready for the Secretary of the Navy by the first of December. Congress has asked for the board's report and recommendations, if any, for new legislation when it reconvenes in January.

No witnesses have been called by the board, nor are any to be called, Admiral King said, since the nine members of the board include representatives from each of the staff corps of the Navy. The procedure of the board, he said, is largely one in which each representative outlines problems of his own corps for discussion by the other members.

The board has been in session since 1 Aug., and has held meetings at least several times a week.

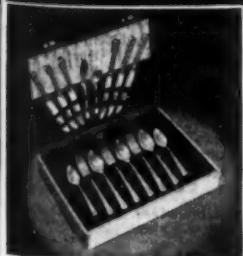
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**Army Orders**

(Continued from Page 213)

Lt. Col. Philip B. Fleming, prior orders amended; from St. Paul, Minn., to duty in off. of C. of E., Washington, D. C.

Capt. James H. Stratton, from Denison, Tex., 5 Nov. 1939, to Conchas Eng. Dist., Conchas Dam, N. Mex.

2nd Lt. Walter O. Peale, Jr., from 6th Eng. Bat., to 10th Eng. Bat., Ft. Lawson, Wash.

**ORDNANCE DEPT.**

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON,

C. of O.

Col. Harry B. Jordan, from Portsmouth, Va., 30 Nov. 1939, to home and await retirement.

**CHAPLAIN CORPS**

Ch. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch. Ch. Commodore R. Watkins, prior orders revoked, retired with rank of Lt. Col., 31 Oct. 1939, disability incident to service.

Ch. Thomas J. Lennan, from Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Fran., Calif., 31 Oct. 1939, to home and await retirement.

Ch. John W. Westerman, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 29 Feb. 1940.

Ch. John R. Wright, from Hawaiian Dept., to Pres. of Monterey, Calif.

Ch. Charles C. Merrill, from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., sail S. F., 29 Dec.

Ch. George F. Rixey, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., 1 Feb. 1940, to off. of Ch. of Chaplains, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Herbert A. Rinard, from off. of Ch. of Chaplains, Wash., D. C., 11 Feb. 1940, to Randolph Fld., Tex.

**CAVALRY**

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.

Maj. Charles S. Miller, from Ft. Bliss, Tex.,

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to GSC, 7th CA, Omaha, Nebr., 29 Nov. 1939. Maj. Chester E. Davis, from Governors Is., N. Y., 20 Nov., to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. Cary B. Hutchinson, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 15 Nov., to Hq., 2nd CA, Governors Is., N. Y.

**FIELD ARTILLERY**

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA

Col. Abbott Boone, from Governors Is., N. Y., to San Fran. Port of Embark., Ft. Mason, Calif., sail N. Y., 14 Nov. 1939.

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS**

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC

Following officers from present duty, to 70th CA, Ft. Monroe, Va., 8 Nov. 1939: Col. Richard F. Cox, Capt. Carl F. Tischbein, Capt. John E. Releford, Capt. Carl B. Wahle, Capt. Harlan C. Parks, 1st Lt. Arthur L. Fuller, Jr., 1st Lt. John W. Romlein, 2nd Lt. John E. Wood, Jr., and 2nd Lt. John McM. Banks.

Following officers, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to 68th CA, Ft. Williams, Me., 8 Nov. 1939: Lt. Col. Paul H. French, Capt. George E. Keefer, Jr., and 2nd Lt. John W. Walker.

Capt. Oliver H. Gilbert, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to 68th CA, Ft. Williams, Me., 8 Nov. 1939.

Following officers from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to 68th CA, Ft. Williams, Me., 8 Nov. 1939: Capt. Harold P. Gard, Capt. John M. Moore, 1st Lt. George J. Weltzel, 1st Lt. Yale H. Wolfe, and 1st Lt. Francis M. McGoldrick.

2nd Lt. Richard deF. Cleverly, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to 68th CA, Ft. Williams, Me., 8 Nov. 1939.

1st Lt. Aaron M. Lazar, prior orders amended; from Philippine Dept., to 70th CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Pennock H. Wollaston, from Omaha, Neb., 15 Nov., to 70th CA (AA), Ft. Monroe, Va.

2nd Lt. Donald R. Snoke, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to 68th CA, Ft. Crockett, Tex., 10 Nov. 1939.

**INFANTRY**

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf. Col. Bruce Magruder, appointed to Brig. Gen., 1 Nov. 1939.

Lt. Col. Peter C. Bullard, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 1 Dec. 1939, to 6th CA, Lansing, Mich.

Lt. Col. Albert S. Peake, from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Lt. Col. Conrad Skladnik, Phil. Scout (Inf.), retired 30 Nov. 1939, upon own application, after more than 32 years' service.

Maj. Marvin W. Marsh, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 16 Feb. 1940.

Maj. Robert D. Ransom, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail Charles-ton, 12 Jan. 1940.

Maj. Cecil L. Rutledge, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 1 Dec. 1939, to Overseas Recruit Depot, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Maj. Thomas G. Jenkins, from San Antonio, Tex., to Calif. NG, Pomona Calif.

Capt. Clarence L. King, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Charles N. Hunter, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Panama Canal Dept., sail S. F., 10 Feb. 1940.

Capt. Dennis M. Moore, from present duty, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. William C. Saffarrans, from present duty, to Hq. and MP Co., 5th Div., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Orders directing Capt. Robert L. Love, from Pres. of S. F., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., revoked.

**AIR CORPS**

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC

Maj. Robert T. Cronau, from Kelly Fld., Tex., 15 Dec. 1939, to March Fld., Calif.

Maj. George H. Brown, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Fairfield Air Depot, Patterson Fld., Ohio, sail S. F., 5 Dec. 1939.

Prior orders directing Capt. Maurice F. Daly, from Maxwell Fld., Ala. to Philippine Dept., revoked.

**WARRANT OFFICERS**

W. O. Franz G. Nierlich from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., sail S. F., 5 Dec. 1939.

W. O. Carl Mueller, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Following Warrant Officers, from Philippine Dept., to duty as ast. QM at station shown after name: James E. Bryars, to Ft. Du Pont, Dela., and August H. Artman, to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Following Warrant Officers, from station shown after name, to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 27 Dec. 1939: Paul J. Hartman, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., and Roy Mosher, Ft. Du Pont, Dela.

W. O. Hane W. Jensen, from Augusta Arsenal, Ga., to Ord. Dept., Philippine Dept., to Ord. Dept., Augusta Arsenal, Ga.

W. O. Clarence A. Michael, from Philippine Dept., to Ord. Dept., Augusta Arsenal, Ga.

W. O. Mark Franul, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Ft. Hoyle, Md.

W. O. Leslie D. Snyder, from Hawaiian Dept., to AGD, HQ, 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

**RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN**

Tech. Sgt. Barney Machovic, Hq. Bat., 50th CA, at Ft. Mills, P. I., 31 Oct.

Staff Sgt. Paul C. Mix, QMC, at Ft. Reno, Okla., 31 Oct., with rank of Tech. Sgt.

Cpl. Hyman Golinger, Co. G, 31st Inf., at Manilin, P. I., 31 Oct.

Mast. Sgt. William Johnston, Hq. Co., 35th Inf., at Schofield Bks., T. H., 31 Oct.

Mast. Sgt. Daniel Simpson, Hq. Co., 25th Inf., at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., 31 Oct.

Sgt. Owen M. Parker, Co. M, 15th Inf., at Ft. Lewis, Wash., 31 Oct.

Staff Sgt. Mike Carr, Serv. Co., 20th Inf., at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., 31 Oct.

Sgt. Will Marley, Co. E, 24th Inf., at Ft. Benning, Ga., 31 Oct.

Sgt. George H. James, Troop B, 10th Cav., at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 31 Oct.

Sgt. Alvin H. Hubbard, 1st Sig. Serv. Co., Sig. Corps, at Seattle, Wash., 31 Oct.

Mast. Sgt. William H. Lemaster, DEMI, (Hq. Co., Wash., D. C.) at Wash., D. C., 31 Oct.

Staff Sgt. Howard O. Walker, QMC, at Ft. McDowell, Calif., 31 Oct. 1939, with rank of 1st Lt.

Sgt. Roy Ward, QMC, at Ft. Shafter, T. H., 31 Oct. 1939, with rank of 1st Lt.

Cpl. Wyllie Morrison, QMC, at Albrook Fld., Z. Z., 31 Oct. 1939.

1st Sgt. Major T. Pipes, Co. C, 20th Inf., at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., 31 Oct., with rank of 2nd Lt.

**ORDERS TO RESERVES****Extended Active Duty with MC**

Capt. John Francis Breslin, 5 Nov., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Anthony Rynham DiSario, 15 Nov., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Clarence Johnson Strand, 15 Nov., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Harry Albert Ballweg, 15 Nov., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Franklin Leo Spann, 15 Nov., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Jacob Brotnan, 15 Nov., to Barksdale Fld., La., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Michael Thomas Cappola, Jr., 15 Nov., to Ft. Benning, Ga., 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Robert Ellwood Eby, 10 Nov., to Wash., D. C., until 9 May 1940.

Capt. John McCarty Cassidy, 11 Nov., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Edward Estill Johnston, 16 Nov., to Ft. Knox, Ky., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Ralph Cantuño, 15 Nov., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with AC

Following 2nd Lts., 8 Nov., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 7 Nov. 1940; Bert Robert Eckstein and Lynne Richmond Mapes.

2nd Lt. William Tangman Duden, 6 Nov., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 5 Nov. 1940.

Following 2nd Lts., 6 Nov., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 5 Nov. 1940; Merrill Hurbut Carlton, Jr., Elwyn Grady Cooper, and Richard Belmont Dixon.

1st Lt. William Williams Amorus, from Ft. Benning, Ga., 10 Nov., to Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. Allen Leonard Erickson, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., 10 Nov., to March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Frank Bailey Stuart, from Ft. Shiloh, Okla., 10 Nov., to March Fld., Calif.

Extended Active Duty with OD

1st Lt. Nathan Irving Tyler, 6 Nov., to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Ralph Aloysius Visco, 6 Nov., to Governors Island, N. Y., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Edward Joseph Soares, 6 Nov., to Mexico Arsenal, Calif., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Murray Hill Reant Coff, 10 Nov., to Governors Island, N. Y., until 30 June 1940.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

1st Lt. Jules Emmable Gonsch, Jr., Sig. Res., 5 Nov., to Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Quentin DeWitt Pierce, QM-Res., 6 Nov., to Chicago QM Zone, Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Harold Baird Hudson, CWS-Res., 5 Nov., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

2nd Lt. Ernest John Hill, OD-Res., 6 Nov., to Cincinnati, O.

Lt. Col. Adrian Thomas Benjamin, QM-Res., 12 Nov., to Wash., D. C.

Capt. Allan Berne-Allen, Jr., CWS-Res., 5 Nov., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Lt. Col. Walter Cooper Sanders, Spec.-Res., 12 Nov., to Wash., D. C.

Capt. George Bullock Inge, CE-Res., 13 Nov., to Mobile, Ala.

Capt. James Washington Demet, CE-Res., 12 Nov., to Mobile, Ala.

2nd Lt. Willard Marion Hamblin, QM-Res., 5 Nov., to Ft. Knox, Ky.

Promotion of Reserves

2nd Lt. E. V. Robnett, Jr., AC-Res., to 1st Lt., 1 Nov.

**Navy Orders**

(Continued from Page 213)

(USS Yorktown) in Sept.; to cfo Observation Sqdn. 5.

Lt. James N. McTwiggan, upon disch. trntmt. Fitzsimons Genl. Hosp., Denver, Colo., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Charles J. Zondorak, det. gunnery off. USS McCall; to exec. off., USS McCall.

Lt. (jg) Albert M. Bontier, det. USS Hol-

land in Dec.; to instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. (jg) Nathaniel C. Copeland, upon disch. trntmt. Nav. Hosp., Bkin., N. Y., to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. James B. Denton, det. Battleships Battle Force, abt. 28 Oct.; to USS McDougal.

Ens. Charles A. Marinke, det. USS Porter in Oct.; to USS Mahan.

Capt. Addison B. Clifford, (MC), det. nbr. Nav. Retiring Bd., Bd. of Med. Examiners & Nav. Exam. Bd. for Off. of Med. Corp., U. S. N. Navy Dept., 1 Nov.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Jack S. Terry, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.; to USS Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) Edward W. Wilson, (MC), granted sick leave 2 months. Upon expiration, awaiting orders. Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Robert W. Wheeler, (DC), det. USS Chaumont abt. 3 Nov.; to USS Melville.

Ch. Gun, Lloyd M. Harmon, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash., abt. 2 Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Mach. James A. Maloney, to office of Insp., Nav. Matl., New York Dist., New York, N. Y.

Ch. Mach. Walter W. Rush, det. USS San Francisco in Nov.; to cfo USS Dixie and on bd. when comm.

Elec. Eldon L. Guhl, det. USS Cincinnati abt. 23 Oct.; to USS Portland.

Ch. Pharm. Chester S. Fay, det. Navy Yard, Mare Is., Calif., abt. 26 Oct.; to Battle Force.

Pay Clk. Paul W. Cook, det. USS Sacramento in Oct.; to USS Raleigh.

**31 October 1939**

Comdr. Jerome L. Allen, det. CO, USS Sacramento abt. 1 Dec.; to Dist. Comm. Officer, 12th Nav. Dist.

Comdr. Henry P. Burnett, det. Nav. Recruit Center, 12th Nav. Dist.; to US New Orleans as exec. off.

Comdr. Lester J. Hudson, det. nbr. bd. Insp. & Survey, Pacific Coast Section, Long Beach, Calif., in Dec.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Comdr. James E. Maher, det. CO, US Somers abt. 2 Dec.; to Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.

Pay Clk. George L. Heap, det. Torp. Sqdn. (USS Saratoga) in Sept.; to c. f. o. Observ. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) Alexander G. Hay, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 22 Sept.; to US Wright.

Lt. (jg) George E. Marix, det. Nav. Trig. Sta., San Diego, Calif., abt. 30 Oct.; to US Cuyama.

Lt. (jg) Dale Mayberry, det. USS Antare in Oct.; to Base Force.

November 4, 1939

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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**Army-Ursinus**

West Point, N. Y.—Army encountered little difficulty in crushing Ursinus College here last week 46-13, and the growing conviction that a potentially powerful team is beginning to find itself is sending Cadet stock rapidly upward on the eve of the annual Notre Dame classic.

Long John Hatch, whose aggressive tackling was one of the highlights of the Yale game, led the Army attack for the first three periods and scored two touchdowns. With the first period but three minutes old, the brilliant yearling back returned a punt 50 yards to the Ursinus' 22, slipped a pass to Hennessey, which was good for 16 yards, and then drove through center for the score. Army tallied again in the same period when Yeager, rangy end, grabbed a Ursinus lateral and ran 70 yards to a touchdown. Frontzak converted.

Ursinus scored early in the second period after taking the ball on a Army fumble and passing over the goal line two plays later, at which point officials penalized the cadets 15 yards for interference. With the ball on the two yard line, Dawson, a remarkably able passer, who sparked the game for Ursinus, drove over for the touchdown, and Biscotte converted, making the score 13-6. Ursinus, definitely outclassed on the ground, began filling the air with desperation passes, one of which resulted in a touchdown in the third period, but with few exceptions the Ursinus receivers found themselves bottled and besieged by Army tacklers.

Hatch made Army's third score early in the third quarter, following a spectacular personal drive which started on his own "30."

Coach Bill Wood then took most of his regulars out, with the score 20-7, and the sub backs went to town.

Frawley and Dubuisson drove through to the Ursinus 8, and Frawley went over for the score. Ursinus scored on a pass Dawson to Ferguson, and the score was 26-13.

In the fourth quarter, Frank Waddell, another yearling back, scored twice, once on a 60 yard run, again on a sustained drive, and topped off the performance by making two conversions. Jim Mullin, first string right halfback, also carried the ball on a 70-yard scoring journey.

**Hawaiian Tennis Champs**

Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Winners and runners-up of Hawaiian Department Tennis Championships for the year 1939 are as follows:

**Individual Champions**

Singles: Pvt. 1st cl. Clyde H. Adams, QMC, DHD.

Doubles: Sgt. Velvin D. Rogers, 16th CA, and Pvt. 1st cl. Clyde H. Adams, QMC, DHD.

**Team Champions**

Officers' team, Honolulu Sector—Capt. Harold P. Gard, 55th CA; 1st Lt. Frank T. Folk, 5th CA; 1st Lt. Dana L. Alexander, 16th CA; 1st Lt. Kenneth I. Curtis, 15th CA; 1st Lt. William A. Call, Ord.; 1st Lt. William S. Cole, 55th CA; 2nd Lt. George V. Underwood, 6th CA; 2nd Lt. Walter C. Conway, 55th CA; 2nd Lt. Inscott A. Hall, 41st CA; 2nd Lt. Perry H. Eubank, 18th CA; 2nd Lt. Maxwell M. Kallman, 6th CA; 2nd Lt. William W. Bailey, 55th CA.

Enlisted team, Honolulu Sector—Master Sgt. Walter W. Wiedrick, CAC; 1st Sgt. Harry M. Backes, 41st CA; Staff Sgt. Lloyd E. Brown, 55th CA; Staff Sgt. Elmer E. Twining, 15th CA; Staff Sgt. George E. Johnson, 72nd Air Base; Sgt. Harry E. Brosins, AC; Sgt. John B. Miller, 16th CA; Sgt. Clyde C. Worley, 4th Rec. Sqdn.; Pvt. 1st cl. Clyde H. Adams, QM, Detch., DHD; Pvt. 1st cl. Arthur E. Lovering, AC; Pvt. Samuel L. Rapaport, 55th CA; Sgt. Velvin D. Rogers, 16th CA.

**Individual Runners-Up**

Singles: Sgt. Velvin D. Rogers, 16th CA. Doubles: 1st Lt. William S. Cole, 55th CA; 1st Lt. William A. Call, Ord.

**Team Runners-Up**

Officers' team, Schofield Barracks—Maj. Horace Harding, 11th FA; Maj. Raynor Garey, 8th FA; Capt. Harry L. Rogers, 35th Inf.; Capt. Aubrey S. Newman, 19th Inf.; Capt. Walter K. Wilson, Jr., 3rd Eng.; Capt. George C. Reinhardt, 3rd Eng.; 1st Lt. Theodore R. Kimpton, 21st Inf.; 1st Lt. Henry R. Hester, 11th Tank Co.; 1st Lt. Randolph C. Dickens, 35th Inf.; 1st Lt. John W. M. Read, 11th FA; 1st Lt. John A. Jakle, 21st Inf.; 1st Lt. Louis F. DeLesdernier, 35th Inf.; 2nd Lt. Walter N. Guletsky, 27th Inf.

**ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL****SO FAR THIS SEASON**

Army	Navy
Defeated Furman, 16-7	30 Sept....Defeated William and Mary, 31-6
Defeated Centre, 9-6	7 Oct....Defeated Virginia, 14-12
Tied Columbia, 6-6	14 Oct....Tied Dartmouth, 0-0
Lost to Yale, 20-15	21 Oct....Lost to Notre Dame, 14-7
Defeated Ursinus, 46-13	28 Oct....Lost to Clemson, 15-7

**BALANCE OF SEASON**

Notre Dame, (at New York)	...4 Nov....U. of Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia)
Harvard, (at Cambridge)	...11 Nov....Columbia University
Penn State College	...18 Nov....No Game Scheduled
No Game Scheduled	...25 Nov....Princeton, (at Princeton)
Navy, (at Philadelphia)	...2 Dec....Army, (at Philadelphia)

(All games at home, unless otherwise noted.)

**FOR THE RECORD BOOK**

Games Won	Games Lost	Games Tied	Points Scored	First Downs	Yards Gained	Pet.
Army	3	1	1	92	58	1455
Navy	2	2	1	60	63	1287

**POINTS SCORED**

Army—Touchdowns: Hatch (2), Frawley, Waddell (2), Maupin, Mullin (2), Frontzak, Polk, Yeager (2). Field Goals: Frontzak (2). Points after Touchdown: Frontzak (4), Waddell (2), Biscotte. Safety: Stella.

Navy—Touchdowns: Rowse (2), Beers, Whitehead, Malcolm (2), Gebert (2), Leonard. Points After Touchdown: Leonard (1), Whitehead (2), Wood (2).

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**Clemson Downs Navy**

Annapolis, Md.—An inept Navy eleven went down to defeat before a razor-sharp Clemson team on 28 Oct. The South Carolinians exhibited a flashy running game that the midshipmen could not stop. Two Tiger backs, Maness and Bryant, alternated to give the Southern eleven 15 points, while the Navy produced a lone score when Rowze

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**T**HE horse is still "King," even in this uncertain world, a fact that he will demonstrate to the Queen's taste today at Madison Square Garden, New York, when the National Horse Show gets under way.

For years the traditional, brilliant opening of the social season in the metropolis, it is something more than that for Service folk, for while *Society* goes to see and be seen from its boxes, to lovers of horses the meet is a sporting event of paramount interest with the finest of horseflesh on parade and the most daring of jumps to thrill and the U. S. Cavalry always acquitting itself with glory.

A preliminary festivity in connection with the show was the dinner given Thursday evening by Maj. Frederick A. Vietor, commanding officer of Squadron A, who was host to visiting international jumping teams at the Squadron A Armory and the reception which followed with dancing. Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, commander of the First Army being the guest of honor.

That was followed by a stag dinner the next night to compliment members of the international jumping teams and officers of the Grey Horse Battery—Battery O, 16th Field Artillery, from Ft. Myer—the hosts being members of the Association of the National Horse Show, of which Mr. Amory L. Haskell is president.

The annual Horse Show Ball will take place Tuesday, 7 Nov. in the main ballroom of the Waldorf, with guests of honor the visiting jumping teams representing Chile, Mexico, and the United States and the Grey Horse Battery. At this brilliant occasion officers will wear full dress uniforms and members of the hunt will come in hunting "pink."

In charge of the ball are Dr. Charles F. Tenney, chairman; Mr. George Sherman, Jr., vice chairman; Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. George B. St. George, Mr. and Mrs. A. Biddle Duke, Miss Wilhelmine S. Kirby, Miss Louise Finch, Miss Theresa Schey, Miss Rosamond Murray, Mr. Adrian Van Sinderen and Mr. Amory L. Haskell.

Mr. Haskell, chairman of the general entertainment committee will give a reception tomorrow at the Waldorf.

At the Waldorf from 6 Nov. to 11 Nov., the association will hold two receptions daily, afternoon and evening, except on Tuesday, when the horse show will take the place of the evening reception, and on Thursday, when the midnight supper and floor show will supplant the evening reception.

Secretary of War Harry Woodring has already "regretted" invitations to the Horse Show, on account of having planned a trip to New York to see the Army-Notre Dame football game, not wishing to make two trips close together; finding however, that the dates coincide, perhaps he will reconsider and he and Mrs. Woodring take in the Horse Show after all.

Secretary and Mrs. Woodring moved this week to a larger apartment in the Shoreham, giving them more space for living and entertaining as well. The new home overlooks the terraces and the adjacent hills of Georgetown as well as those of Rock Creek Park.

Mrs. Woodring poured tea Thursday for Miss Elizabeth Howry at her home in Georgetown, when a meeting of those interested in the Police Boy's Club met to discuss this activity.

Mrs. Woodring will be a guest at a luncheon to be given this coming week,

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## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. ROBERT HODSON RHINE  
who before her marriage on 25 Oct.  
1939 to Lt. Robert Hodson Rhine,  
Inf., USA, was Miss Margaret Culver  
Purdy, daughter of Lt. Col. and  
Mrs. Charles O. Purdy, ChC, USA,  
of Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

the 7th, by Mme. Loudon, wife of the  
Netherlands Minister.

Mrs. James C. Magee, wife of the new Surgeon General of the Army, was the ranking guest at the tea Wednesday, 25 Oct., which Mrs. Wallace De Witt, wife of the commanding general of the Army Medical Center gave in her quarters at Walter Reed Hospital. The guests will be chairmen of committees in charge of arrangements for the tea dance this afternoon which the medical branch of the Army Relief Society will give to aid its fund for its charities.

Those at the tea Wednesday included Mrs. Addison D. Davis, chairman of the Refreshment Committee, and her co-chairman, Mrs. Howard Snyder; Mrs. Rufus Holt, chairman of tickets; Mrs. Earl D. Quinell, chairman for amusements; Mrs. A. B. McKie, head of the Reception Committee; Mrs. David Finley, chairman for the sale of cakes, and Mrs. Harold W. Jones, in charge of publicity.

The Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Col. David McCoach, Jr., and Mrs. McCoach, entertained Friday evening, 27 Oct. at the dinner dance and Hallowe'en party at the Army-Navy City Club.

Guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tompkins, Col. and Mrs. Edgar B. Colladay, Col. and Mrs. Walter M. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. William A. Snow, Col. and Mrs. Ludson D. Worsham, Col. and Mrs. Wade H. Haislip, Maj. and Mrs. Albert C. Lieber, Jr., and Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Stewart, Jr.

Maj. Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Barnum, who recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, are in Washington for a few days, visiting Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Wise Morse.

Lt. Col. F. W. Browne, USA, and Mrs. Browne have returned from Little Rock, Ark., where they visited their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Browne, and are again at their home in Chevy Chase Gardens. They were joined last week by Miss Katharine Woodford, who has returned to the United States after many years as head of the language department of the public schools of Honolulu. Miss Woodford will be in Chevy Chase Gardens for several weeks.

(Please turn to Page 220)

### Weddings and Engagements

THE post chapel at Ft. Sam Houston was the scene of the military wedding, Thursday evening, 28 Sept. of Miss Ethel Johnson Le Gette, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Ashley Spencer Le Gette, and Lt. Andrew Carl Dapprich, SC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Emil Louis Dapprich, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The chapel was decorated with autumnal colors, the altar with bronze and gold pom pom chrysanthemums and pale yellow tapers in golden candelabra. The chancel rail was entwined with autumn leaves, and on either side of the entrance to the chancel was an ivory Italian urn filled with giant golden chrysanthemums. The family pews were marked with clusters of bronze chrysanthemums tied with two-toned satin ribbon, in shades of gold and bronze.

Before the ceremony, and as the guests assembled, a medley of West Point songs was played on the organ by Fred Lewis, the post chapel organist. He also accompanied Miss Rosemary Freeman who sang "At Dawning" and "Because"—and during the ceremony softly played "Thine Alone."

Father James H. O'Neill, chaplain of Ft. Sam Houston performed the ceremony.

The groomsmen, in formal Army blue uniforms, entered at the strains of the wedding march. They were Lts. M. F. Tahoe, Robert Ruhlkenter, L. E. Johnson, R. B. Lister, C. P. Connor, and J. R. Brabsau. Lt. Robert A. Breitweiser was the best man.

The bridesmaids wore quaint costumes of golden-glow satin, with gay ninety jackets atop full swirling skirts, and small pill-box hats of matching satin. They carried sheaf bouquets of golden tipped bronze chrysanthemums. They were Mrs. Castex P. Connor, the former Miss Betty Bishop, of Ft. Sam Houston, Misses Happy Mitchel of Ft. Bliss, Texas, Margaret DeCamp Hall and Rosemary Freeman.

Miss Kate Capwood, maid of honor, wore a costume like the bridesmaids in candlelight yellow brocade. She wore a quaint pillbox of matching brocade and carried a sheaf bouquet of bronze chrysanthemums tied with long satin ribbon in candlelight yellow and apricot.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a dress of heavy ivory satin made with a calla lily neckline caught with pearls and full leg o' mutton sleeves that extended in points over her hand. Her veil, bordered with Chantilly lace fell from a Baby Stuart coronet embroidered in seed pearls. She carried a bouquet in shower effect of valley lilies.

Following the ceremony Maj. and Mrs. Le Gette entertained with a reception in the north terrace of the Officers' Club at Ft. Sam Houston.

Miss Marjorie Bruce Stewart, daughter of Capt. Neil MacMillan Stewart, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Stewart of Hawthorne, N. J., was married Saturday, 21 October at six in the evening, in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, to Mr. Henry O. Boschen, of Elizabeth, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Boschen, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The reverend, the Rev. Dr. Randolph Ray, officiated. A reception in the Fifth Avenue Hotel followed.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mrs. Paul Revere Stevens was her sister's only attendant. Dr. Richard Sawyer was best man and Messrs. A. Gordon Houpt, Charles Boschen, of Brooklyn, Ralph Carr and Andrew Icken were ushers.

After a trip to North Carolina, the couple will live in Linderest, Linden, N. J.

The Walter Reed Chapel was the scene of the wedding 25 Oct., at 8 o'clock of Miss Kathryn Randall, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Randall, of Washington, to Charles Wheelock Proctor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Proctor, of this

city. The Rev. Henry W. Snyder and Lt. Col. A. C. Oliver performed the ceremony in a setting of white chrysanthemums.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white Duchesse satin made with puffed sleeves, a long veil and a face veil held to a coronet of pearls. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Bertha Randall served as maid of honor for her sister, wearing hyacinth blue taffeta made with a bustle, and a hat of blue feathers, and carrying yellow chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Myra Holt, Miss Grace Carr, Mrs. Baxter Russell, of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Eugene E. Krewson, while Miss Margaret Randall, another sister of the bride, and Miss Jane Foley were junior bridesmaids. They wore taffeta frocks, three in gold and three in green, with matching feather hats, and carried bronze chrysanthemums.

Harry W. Proctor was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Cary P. and Stuart Proctor, other brothers; Howard Randall, Eugene Krewson, Wallis Gadda, Dos T. Hatfield, Vernon Taylor and Joseph Sandford.

A reception at Mrs. Randall's home followed the ceremony. When the couple left for their wedding trip the bride wore an ash-brown ensemble.

Of great interest here to the service set is the recent announcement of the engagement of Mary Clark Grunert, daughter of Brig. Gen. George Grunert, USA, and Mrs. Grunert, to 2nd Lt. Huston Richard Wynkoop, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Barnard Wynkoop, of Bridgeport, Conn. The bride-elect was graduated from Gunston Hall. Lieutenant Wynkoop was graduated from West Point with the class of '37. The wedding will take place early in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lupton Cooney, of Garden City, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leslie Dalcher Cooney, to Cadet John Dibble, Jr., son of Lt. Col. John Dibble (MC), USA, and Mrs. Dibble, of Evanston, Ill. Miss Cooney attended the Bernard School for Girls, the Cathedral School of St. Mary in Garden City, and Miss Horton's School. Cadet Dibble is a member of the class of '40, West Point. The wedding will take place in June.

Col. Robert Arthur (CAC), USA, and Mrs. Arthur have returned to Washington from New York City, where they witnessed the marriage of their son, John Edwin Arthur, to Miss Priscilla Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wolfe. Simplicity marked the ceremony in The Little Church Around the Corner, after which a wedding supper was given at the Waldorf-Astoria for the immediate families. The bridal couple will make their home in Portland, Ore.

The wedding of Miss Shirley Carter Colton, daughter of Lt. Col. Roger Baldwin Colton (SC), USA, and Mrs. Colton, of Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Lt. Walter Edward Lotz, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Lotz, of Tyrone, Pa., is scheduled for the month of December.

Miss Colton has a large circle of friends here, having been graduated from the National Cathedral School here in June. Lieutenant Lotz was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the class of '38. He is now on duty at Ft. Monmouth.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Kleber Wing of Ft. Shafter, Oahu, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to 1st Lt. Elmer Hardic Walker, 21st Inf. son of Mrs. E. H. Walker and the late Mr. Walker, of Bristol, Ga.

Miss Wing attended the National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C. and Monticello College, Godfrey, Ill. Lieutenant Walker is a graduate of the West Point Class of 1935, and is now stationed at Schofield Barracks. The wedding will take place some time in December.

Col. Charles Ernest Freeman, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Freeman, of San Antonio, Texas, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosemary Vienna (Please turn to Page 220)

November 4, 1939

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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## Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.

4 November 1939

The Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall arrived on the post on Friday afternoon from Washington. Shortly after his arrival General Marshall reviewed the Corps of Cadets on the Plain. Following the review and an inspection of the post, General Marshall was the overnight guest of the superintendent, Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict and Mrs. Benedict in their quarters. Today, general Marshall will motor to New York with Brigadier General and Mrs. Benedict where he will be joined by Mrs. Marshall and attend the Army-Notre Dame football game.

The Corps of Cadets and many of the Post personnel are in New York for the traditional Army-Notre Dame football game which was played in the Yankee Stadium this afternoon. Among those attending are, Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander and their guest, Col. Charles P. Ebbot; Col. and Mrs. Royal Reynolds and their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. William H. Allen; Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat and their guest Mr. Clarence G. Nichols of New York; Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Hawley of New York; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema and their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harris Jones and their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas North of Ft. Belvoir, Va.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald A. Counts; Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. J. J. Christensen; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Stanley E. Reinhart; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fay B. Pritchett; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis E. Hibbs; Maj. Loyd Van H. Barbee, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames John M. Welker, Edward H. Young, Eleazer Parmyly, Charles E. Hart and others.

Maj. and Mrs. Marion Carson are passing the week in New York in order to attend the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. Major Carson is one of the selected judges. A military team from West Point will participate in the military events at the National Horse Show this week. The team is composed of Capt. Peter C. Hains, 3d; Capt. Jan L. Hines, Jr., and Lt. John K. Waters. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema have their guest for a fortnight Mrs. Beukema's uncle, Maj. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, USA-Ret., of Washington. Lt. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, Jr., will pass a week as the guests of Mrs. Leonard's parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema, before reporting to their new station at Fort Benning, Ga.

Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence McL. Guyer have visiting them Capt. Guyer's father, Col. George D. Guyer, USA-ret., of Louisville, Ky. This week-end the Guyers have as their guests Capt. Guyer's sister, Mrs. R. G. Burr, and her son, Mr. Edward Burr, and Capt. Guyer's sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert G. Guyer, all of Washington.

—o—  
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

31 October 1939

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown gave a luncheon on Saturday before the Clemson-Navy football game. Those present were: Governor and Mrs. Herbert R. O'Conor, Rear Adm. and Mrs. S. M. Robinson, R. Adm. and Mrs. F. H. Leary, Rear Adm. and Mrs. R. L. Ghormley, Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Foote Sellers, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Puleston, Capt. and Mrs. Walter D. Sharp and Capt. and Mrs. Harold C. Train.

Comdr. and Mrs. John O. Huse entertained at dinner on Saturday in their home at Wardour. Their guests including Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph Riggs of Washington, and Capt. F. J. Lowry also of Washington who came for the football game on Saturday and Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph Hyde of New York, who are visiting Commander and Mrs. Huse.

Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. McCloy who have been visiting Mrs. McCloy's parents Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wells have returned to their home at the Naval Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lt. and Mrs. John L. Chew, Jr., of Norfolk, came here for the football game on Saturday and spent the week-end with Lieutenant Chew's mother, Mrs. John L. Chew.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick McNair are spending a couple of weeks at their winter home at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Lt. and Mrs. Ernest W. Humphrey have turned to Norfolk after visiting the Misses Fieldmeyer at their home on Prince George Street.

Mrs. Haggart, wife of Comdr. Robert S. Haggart is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Gordon H. Claude, before going to Newport where she will join Commander Haggart.

—o—  
PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

29 October 1939

Training of the 11th Cavalry, commanded by Col. Homer M. Groninger, already has been speeded into high gear, organizational training being supplemented by tactical rides for all officers and enlisted platoon leaders.

Another evidence of the speeding up of training was the inspection Saturday, 28 October, of the cavalry's Headquarters and Service Troop. Sections of the troop were

broken down into functional groups for the inspection, which was described as unique in the Monterey post. Command post, message center, reconnaissance groups and rear echelon were reviewed by officers of the regiment, and the 11th Cavalry Band set a new all-time record by doubling in brass as lit-ter-bearers.

Presidio of Monterey service schools are in full swing. Classes in traffic safety are being conducted weekly under direction of Officer C. E. Garcia of the California Highway Patrol. Local high school facilities have been made available for instruction in typing and grammar for clerks. A saddlery course, with a civilian expert instructing, is in operation, and radio courses for both soldiers and civilians are being conducted on the post by Technical Sergeant Roland Mapes of the 11th Cavalry. Monterey County Reserve Officers, headed by Capt. A. H. Griffin, have opened weekly lecture sessions and are utilizing assembly rooms in Post Headquarters for the purpose.

Presidio sports activity is marching, striding for stride, the increase in training activity. Cooperating with peninsula horse enthusiasts, Presidio commissioned personnel and their enlisted assistants opened a winter-long program of horse events at Del Monte Polo Field today, 29 October. First Sunday program in a series which is expected to extend well into the spring, activity yesterday included two polo games, musical drill by the cavalry regiment's crack exhibition drill platoon, an exhibition of show ring jumping by Sgt. Victor Shantz, Cpl. Robert Seney and Cpl. Claude G. Crane, all of the post training stables, and a musical chairs contest by members of Troop F.

—o—  
LONG BEACH, CALIF.

29 October 1939

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, was honor guest at the luncheon of Friday Morning Club at Los Angeles in observance of Navy Day. Accompanying her were Mrs. A. C. Read, wife of Captain Read, commanding USS Saratoga; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Mason; Lt. and Mrs. J. T. Hayward and Lt. C. R. Gillian. Among speakers at the morning program were Comdr. J. E. Boak, USS Phoenix, and Lt. Comdr. Franklin Peck of the Naval Reserves. Naval officers delivered addresses the same day at other luncheons and organization meetings in Long Beach and nearby places.

Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Stapler have been the center of social courtesies since they arrived from the Orient, where the officer had charge of the South China patrol for more than two years. Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood Taftfender were hosts Thursday at a cocktail party for the visiting couple, who will leave the middle of the week for New York, where Captain Stapler will have duty with the Third Naval District.

Army-Navy Club presented a festive aspect last evening when Hallowe'en was enjoyed by many service set folk, including senior fleet officers who entertained friends at a smart dinner dance. Two orchestras played for dancing, one in the ballroom and the other in the newly opened terrace dining room. Many of the Naval contingent also gathered at Coast Club for the gala dinner dance. Among hosts at Coast Club were Lt. and Mrs. J. C. McKillop, of the Medusa, and Lt. and Mrs. James Cohn, of the Medusa.

At a reception Thursday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moore of Myrtle avenue, formal announcement was made of the marriage of their son, Lt. Edward J. Moore, Jr., USN, to Miss Rheba Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Robinson of Treston, Idaho. The nuptials took place 21 Oct. in Yuma, Ariz. Many out-of-town guests were present at the reception, where bridal white was the decorative motif, with the bride cutting a large cake.

A recent bride, Mrs. Frederick W. Bruning (nee Margaret Wolters) was the center of a round of parties while visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harmon Wolters, prior to joining her husband, Lieutenant Bruning, who left three weeks ago for Hawaii aboard the USS Dobbin. Her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Lester R. Sloanecker, honored Mrs. Bruning Tuesday night at a dinner party in Army-Navy Club; Wednesday night friends complimented her at a dinner dance in the Beverly-Wilshire hotel, Los Angeles, and Friday before she sailed a luncheon was given by her cousin, Mrs. Julius Blum of Stockton, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William G. Forbes, USS Vestal, entertained officers of the ship and their wives at a jolly affair Friday in the Marine Room of Villa Riviera, with additional friends from this city and San Pedro.

Maryland officers' wives gathered Tuesday in Britannia Kitchen for a bridge luncheon attended by 22 hostesses for the affair being Mmes. F. L. Durnell, W. A. Ellis and H. H. Crockett.

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Of particular interest to service families is the presence of the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Bay Pines, Coast Guard Base and new Army Air Base nearby. An active Army-Navy Club serves as an immediate contact medium with St. Petersburg's large colony of service families now residing here. You'll like St. Petersburg and we want you to know more about it. Write to J. J. Neal, Chamber of Commerce, or F. R. Francke, City Liaison Officer, for booklets or special information you may desire.

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**Weddings and Engagements**

(Continued from Page 218)

Freeman, and Lt. Donald Edgar Carle, Medical Corps, USA. Colonel Freeman and his family were formerly stationed at Fort Meade.

Col. and Mrs. Everette St. John Chaffee, of Providence, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn St. John Chaffee, to Frederick H. Brooke, Jr., of Corning, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, of 3021 N Street, Northwest.

Miss Chaffee is a graduate of St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md., and Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

Mr. Brooke was graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and from Yale University, class of 1937, where he was football manager and elected to the Fence Club and Skull and Bones.

On 28 Oct. the parents of the bride-elect entertained at a large tea in their Providence home in honor of Miss Chaffee and her fiance.

In traditional military ceremony in the post chapel at Vancouver Barracks on Wednesday afternoon, 25 Oct., at four o'clock, Miss Margaret Culver Purdy, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Charles O. Purdy of Vancouver Barracks, became the bride of Lt. Robert Hodson Rhine, Inf., USA, son of Mrs. Adelaide Rhine of Portland.

The bride's father read the marriage service in a setting of white chrysanthemums and dahlias glistening in candlelight from tiers of ivory candles. Capt. Richard L. Scott gave the bride in marriage.

Miss Mary Grunert, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Grunert, was the only attendant.

Mr. Jack Rhine of Portland was best man for his brother. Ushers, who held crossed sabres under which the bridal couple passed during the recessional, were Capt. James M. Gavin, and Lts. John E. Mend, Thomas J. Hagen, Edward H. Lahti and William M. Summers, all

**U. S. COAST GUARD**

More than 1,250,000 persons visited the Coast Guard exhibit at the New York World's Fair, it was revealed this week. In addition, 16,702 persons made definite inquiries as to the work of the Coast Guard, while 4,038 visitors asked for details of the merchant seaman training program. Coast Guard officials feel that the exhibit went far toward giving the average citizen a better knowledge of the work of the Coast Guard and indicated that the Coast Guard exhibit will re-open when the Fair does in 1940.

**Noted Officer Dies**

Lt. Comdr. Kirtland Warner Perry, USCG-Ret., widely known throughout the service, died at Bennington, Vt., on 21 Oct. 1939. Commander Perry was 80 years of age, having entered the service in 1882 as a cadet. He was born in White Creek, N. Y., on 28 June 1859. He was retired from service in 1916, but was recalled during the World War and served until 1 Aug. 1919.

Commander Perry was awarded the Victory Medal for his World War service.

**Boat Pools Discontinued**

Due to the expansion of the Coast Guard under the limited emergency proclamation, the commandant has ordered that all boat pools be discontinued. Inasmuch as there will be a considerable increase in enlisted personnel, crews will be available for permanent assignment to all vessels.

**New Training Stations**

The inflow of new recruits to the Coast Guard has been so great that two new Coast Guard Training Stations have been established, one at Port Townsend, Wash., and the other at Ellis Island, N. Y. The Port Townsend Station was opened on 10 Oct., and the Ellis Island Station was opened on 14 Oct.

**Coast Guard Reserve**

The new Coast Guard Reserve, an organization formed to educate pleasure craft owners and operators in boat-handling and to provide "policing" vessels for regattas, is growing rapidly. To date, 200 yachtsmen have been enrolled and headquarters is looking for a great expansion in the spring when the boating season opens. Officials are greatly pleased with the reception that has been given this unique organization by ship-owners,

of Vancouver Barracks.

A reception for 100 guests was held at the Officers' Club after the ceremony. Mrs. George Grunert and Mrs. George M. Parker presided at the bride's table. Mrs. Nelson A. Myll and Mrs. Theodore A. Baumeister assisted the bride's mother. The Misses Jane Baumeister, Patsy Colins, Pauline and Beth Hermann assisted in serving.

Lieutenant Ely graduated from West Point in 1933. He is now stationed at Midway Island where he is in charge of operations in connection with harbor development.

No date has been set for the wedding.

**Bids to be Opened**

On 6 Nov., bids will be opened at Headquarters on construction of drill boats for use by the United States Maritime Service. The boats will be 26 feet long and bidders are requested to estimate on the cost of constructing any number up to twenty.

On 4 Dec., bids will be opened on the construction of picket boats. The vessels will be 38 feet over-all and will have cabins. Seven boats of this class will be built and specifications call for delivery of the first vessel within 120 days of contract date, with ensuing vessels delivered at 30 day intervals.

**Shift USMTS Station**

The Gulf coast training station of the United States Maritime Commission will be shifted from Tampa, Fla., to St. Petersburg, Fla., Headquarters has announced. No reason for the shift was given other than the need for decentralization of governmental activities in the Tampa area.

**Commands Hamilton CO**

The Commander, Destroyer Division 18, United States Navy, has commanded Comdr. Joseph Greenspun, commanding officer of the cutter Hamilton, on the fine appearance of his vessel and on the efficiency of the personnel of the Coast Guard on board. The Hamilton is attached to Destroyer Division 18 to assist in carrying out the neutrality patrol.

**Northland on West Coast**

On 23 Oct., the cutter Northland arrived at Oakland, Calif., from the East Coast. As soon as military equipment can be removed the vessel will be placed at the disposal of the Maritime Service at Alameda, Government Island, Calif. The cutter Shoshone, now at Government Island, will return to her permanent station at Oakland, Calif.

**Grand Banks Patrol**

Due to the withdrawal of destroyers from the Grand Banks Patrol, orders were issued on 27 Oct. to the Boston District to have the cutters Duane, Bibb, Hamilton and Campbell continue the neutrality patrol under the jurisdiction of the Commander, Boston District.

School in New York City. She was associated with Time Magazine for two years.

Lieutenant Ely graduated from West Point in 1933. He is now stationed at Midway Island where he is in charge of operations in connection with harbor development.

No date has been set for the wedding.

**Society News**

(Continued from Page 218)

Col. and Mrs. Berkeley Thorne Merchant have issued invitations for a tea dance 30 Nov. in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Berenice Wyeth Merchant. The party will take place at the Grange Club from 4:30 to 7 p. m.

Long before the President changed the date of Thanksgiving Day, Col. and Mrs. Merchant had planned to present their daughter on 30 Nov., so they are continuing their original arrangements. The event will be of wide interest not only in Army circles but in residential Washington also, as the debutante and her parents are widely known here.

Col. William G. Fay, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Fay left historic Mulberry Field, their estate on the Lower Potomac, the first of last week to spend the winter in their new home at Miami, Fla.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, and Mrs. Brown were the guests in whose honor Comdr. Jerald Wright, USN, and Mrs. Wright entertained at luncheon Sunday, 29 Oct. in their home on Upshur Road. Commander Wright is the son of Maj. Gen. William Mason Wright, USA.

Ret., and Mrs. Wright of Washington. His marriage to Miss Phyllis Thompson of Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips B. Thompson of New York, took place a little more than a year ago out at Southampton, Long Island. Commander Wright recently was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy after serving aboard his ship on the West Coast.

**Navy Orders**

(Continued from Page 216)

Lt. Comdr. Lincoln Humphreys (MC), to US Canopus.

Lt. Comdr. Hillard L. Wee (MC), to US Canopus; to 4th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) John D. Gillig (DC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Henry C. Knight (DC), to 10th Nav. Dist.

Boss. Thomas L. Cleaver, Jr., det. T88 Augusta; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Boss. Bernice C. Hart, to 16th Nav. Dist.

Boss. Harry J. Messick, det. USS Finch; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Gunner William C. Mathes, to USS Finch Hawk; to USS Richmond.

Carp. John L. Howard, to 16th Nav. Dist.

**Coast Guard Orders**

Information received that Lt. Comdr. K. W. Perry, Ret., died in Putnam Memorial Hospital, Bennington, Vt. 21 Oct. 1939.

Lt. Comdr. W. J. Austermann, det. Chehal and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Hoffman Island, N. Y.

Lt. E. G. Brooks, det. Cayuga and assigned line duty Chehal.

Lt. N. W. Sprow, det. Chehal and assigned line duty Hamilton.

Lt. (jg) T. F. Kroll, det. Escanaba and assigned line duty Tampa.

Lt. Comdr. H. W. Stinchcomb, det. Ariadne, upon relief by Lt. J. R. Stewart, and assigned line duty Haida.

Lt. (jg) G. L. Rollins, Northland, orders of 2 Oct. 1939 amended in that assignment to American Seaman is made permanent.

Chief Bossn. (L) J. J. Glynn, City Point Station, orders of 14 Oct. cancelled.

Chief Bossn. Thomas Noland, det. Recruiting Office, San Francisco, Calif. and assigned San Francisco District.

Chief Bossn. (L) H. L. Carter, det. office at Bay Shore, N. Y. abt. 15 Nov. 1939, and assigned office of Southern Inspector.

Chief Bossn. (L) Roy Robinson, det. office of Southern Inspector abt. 15 Nov. 1939, and assigned Headquarters.

Chief Bossn. (L) E. B. Andrews, det. office at Asbury Park, N. J. when directed by Commander, New York District, and assigned that District.

Chief Bossn. (L) C. E. Peckham, det. office at Bay Shore, N. Y. when directed by Commander, New York District, and assigned Ditch Plain Station as officer-in-charge.

Chief Bossn. (L) K. M. Redgrave, det. office at Asbury Park, N. J. when directed by Commander, New York District, and assigned Great Egret Station as officer-in-charge.

Chief Bossn. (T) E. B. Dunphy, det. Shoshone and assigned Juneau District for temporary duty on Hemlock and further assignment to Cyan.

Chief Yeoman H. R. Jones, issued acting appointment as Pay Clerk; det. Cleveland District and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Hoffman Island, N. Y.

Chief Yeoman J. J. Murphy, issued acting appointment as Pay Clerk; detached Jacksonville District and assigned Base 6.

Mach. Jason Thorpe, detached Travis, abt. 15 Nov. 1939, and assigned Depot.

Chief Yeoman R. L. Edmunds, issued acting appointment as Pay Clerk; det. office of Western Inspector and assigned Tanc.

Chief Yeoman T. R. Dalton, issued acting appointment as Pay Clerk; det. Headquarter, abt. 9 Nov. 1939 and assigned Depot.

Chief Yeoman H. M. Sims, issued acting appointment as Pay Clerk; det. Cleveland District and assigned Sackets Harbor.

Chief Yeoman M. S. Ole, issued acting appointment as Pay Clerk; det. Jacksonville District and assigned Ellis Island Training Station.

Pay Clerk Walter Lauer, det. Boston District and assigned Chehal.

Bossn. J. A. Helkel, det. Pandora and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Hoffman Island, N. Y.

Bossn. (T) R. F. Elder, det. New York District and assigned Ellis Island Training Station.

The following Chief Yeomen issued acting appointments as Pay Clerks:

F. H. Gagnon, Fort Trumbull Training Station; T. R. Terwilliger, Depot; T. S. White, Boston District; R. B. Nolte, Chapman; S. T. Moreski, Chicago Recruit Office; A. F. Mackay, Boston District.

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**The War On Land**

A war of position seems to be the present phase of the military struggle between the German and Allied Troops on the Western Front. Both sides have made feaver attacks through which they have gained information as to the trench organization, dispositions, strength and morale of the opposing forces, and any change in their troop composition. Neither of the High Commands is sure of the intention of the enemy. There may be a concentration preparatory to a break through, there may be a feint in contemplation and a movement in force at some other point. It follows there must be incessant activity in the way of raids and small operations to provide the information of which Headquarters is in need. It is this kind of activity in which the Germans and Allies have been engaged.

Besides this form of skirmishing and raids to capture prisoners and make observations, there have been airplane reconnaissances. Those by the Germans appear to have been confined to the combat zone, the Air Force probably being restricted by the Hitler policy not to arouse the French people, but rather to convince them that they are not to be the object of attack and that, consequently, it is ridiculous for them to continue in the war merely for the furtherance of British ambition. The Allies, on the other hand, have been making numerous reconnaissance flights over Germany. Official reports by London admit that some plane casualties have been suffered. Nevertheless, it is stated the information obtained is of value, and will be useful in case large scale operations should be inaugurated.

With the winter season beginning, and the hampering effect of snow, rain and mud upon movement, the impression prevails that there will not be any important battles fought until the spring, and, perhaps, not then in case the prospect of peace should improve. It is recognized that Allied air attacks on the industrial centers of Germany would be handicapped by the weather, whereas German planes would have better opportunities to bomb some of the industrial regions of France and of England on fair days. Failure to date to bomb cities is attributed in part to the unwillingness of any of the belligerent to arouse the enemy people, and in part to the fear of retaliation. In this connection it is pointed out that it was only after British planes attacked German warships at Wilhelmshaven that German planes bombed the ships at the Firth of Forth and Scapa Flow.

While the dispatches from the Western Front have disclosed that there has been some bombing, and that land mines have been used, there has been no reference to gas, which indicates that both sides are refraining from its employment. If flame throwers have been used, the fact has not been reported. It would seem, therefore, that all of the weapons available have not been brought into action. From both German and French sources come rumors of new and powerful inventions which can increase the effectiveness of the offense. Probably, they are the result of the intimation of Hitler in his "peace offer" speech last month that the German Army was ready to loose a terrible engine of death upon his enemies.

The weapon that seems to be in the greatest use is the loudspeaker. The Germans have been particularly active in hurling propaganda at the French, asking them what they are fighting for, pointing out that Poland has been crushed and divided up and cannot be reconstituted, and declaiming that Germany wants nothing from France save peace. The French and British fire shells at the point where the loudspeaker is located, and have made some hits. On their part, the French and British are broadcasting propaganda directed against the Hitler Government, assuring the German people that once it is overthrown peace will be reestablished and they will be saved from the miseries of war and particularly of the blockade. In addition, propaganda along the same lines is being distributed by planes and through agents.

The probability that the winter will be comparatively quiet is responsible for

the release of large numbers of men from the French Front. The Germans do not appear to have reduced their forces; they are using Polish prisoners for farm and factory work. To sustain the morale of the men facing each other, both sides are showing movies in air raid refuges. The British and French are participating in boxing matches, football and other sports.

**The War at Sea**

In the wide spaces of the Atlantic, the two powerful pocket battleships Deutschland and Admiral Scheer are prowling. They have shown little activity to date, the single captures made, the City of Flint and the Stonegate, being assigned to the former. Obviously their inaction is menacing; they would not be in the open sea unless they had definitely important missions. Those missions cannot comprehend contact and battle with superior forces, which the British and French have in search of them. Indeed, with their superior speed, except as against three of Britain's battle cruisers, they would fly from such forces, or perhaps lead them toward submarines. It is likely that as far as possible there will be cooperation with subs, but this, too, cannot be a major objective. What is not improbable is that they will be used to capture or destroy enemy merchantmen, especially those which will be carrying heavy airplane cargoes from the United States the moment the President approves the Neutrality Act. As under this act, war zones, in which American shipping may not enter, will be proclaimed, the German raiders will not be concerned with vessels of our merchant marine, but will concentrate upon British and French ships, and those of the smaller neutrals which may be carrying contraband. It is possible, too, that the pocket battleships will bring the war home to Canada, whose naval service is playing a part scarcely dreamed of during the World War. That service is charged with the defense of Newfoundland and the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the important port of Halifax, and the western coast of the Dominion. It is not likely there will be attacks upon the possessions themselves in view of President Roosevelt's notice that Canada's safety is an American responsibility.

The operations of the raiders and submarines may bring about a clash of American and German policies serious to our peace. By the pact of Panama, the Pan-American States have agreed upon a 300 mile safety belt. There was danger of a test of this dictum in the case of the British steamer Coulmore en route from Philadelphia to England with a cargo of scrap iron. The Coulmore reported an attack by a submarine just within the safety zone, but after our destroyers, Coast Guard cutters and airplanes made a fruitless search, advices were received showing that the vessel was out of danger. Reference is made to the incident because it is apparent that the Navy and Coast Guard are under orders to investigate every report of attack upon vessels, belligerent or neutral, within the so-called safety zone. Whether they are authorized to forbid an attack, the Navy and Treasury Departments have not disclosed, but that any attention would be paid to them by the Deutschland and Admiral Scheer, or even by a submarine, remains to be seen.

Histories of the World War reveal the concern of the British while the von Spee squadron, the Emden, Wolfe and other raiders were loose. There is like concern in London today. So long as the powerful pocket battleships remain free, so long British use of the sea will be endangered. So it may be depended upon that every available means is being employed to locate and bring the raiders to battle.

What is not understood in Washington is the apparent ease with which the German warships pass through the British blockade. Admittedly, the heavy weather and low visibility which prevail in the North Sea, are an aid to passage. But it is recalled that although the liner Bremen was detained for two days in New York, she escaped to Murmansk, passing through the British patrol between Scot-

land and Iceland. There is difficulty in understanding the conduct of the commander of the Courageous in moving over the same general course so that observing submarines were able to lay in wait, and one of them administered the coup de grace, and why the destroyer patrol failed to provide the protection they were supposed to furnish. Again, there is failure to understand the ease with which a German submarine penetrated the mine fields of Scapa Flow and sank the Royal Oak. We now have the City of Flint, which was navigated under control of a German Guard to Murmansk, and leaving that port is proceeding along the Norwegian Coast with Germany as her destination. A Norwegian warship is following the vessel to see that the neutrality of the Kingdom is not violated. The United States has expressed the hope to Berlin and London that in case she becomes the center of a battle the lives of her American crew will not be endangered. From London come reports that the Admiralty would prefer to let

the Flint pass through the blockade than to have this happen. The British claim as to the Flint that so long as she is in Norwegian waters, and under German control, she cannot be legally seized, and if seized, under international law would have to be set free. If such passage should be made, the Germans will charge that the blockade is ineffective, and, therefore, invalid, and there will be many questions asked to establish the reason for the failure of the British Navy to capture the ship.

It is apparent the flights made by German bombers over the Scottish bases, the attacks of such bases thus far made, and the bombing of British convoys, another one of which occurred this week, are for the purpose of collecting information, and also in the nature of tests to determine the vulnerability of the harbors and the ships therein and the ships at sea, to plane operations. From the tests the Germans probably are drawing conclusions which will be applied when attacks in force occur.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

**Born**

Thompson to Mrs. Joseph S. Martinek, Jr., USNR.

**CAMPBELL**—Born at Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio, Tex., 24 October 1939, to Maj. and Mrs. Thomas E. Campbell, QMC, USA, a daughter, Elsie Louise.

**CLEVELAND**—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 15 October 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John A. Cleveland, Jr., Inf., USA, a daughter, Victoria Terese; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cleveland, of Miami, Fla.

**CUMMINS**—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 25 October 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Joseph M. Cummins, Jr., Inf., USA, a son, Joseph Michael III; grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Cummins, and Col. and Mrs. H. B. Crea, Inf., USA.

**GLASSFORD**—Born at Station Hospital, Maxwell Field, Ala., 7 October 1939, to 1st Lt. D. Glassford, Jr., a son, John Pelham; grandson of Col. and Mrs. J. M. Churchill, Inf., USA, and Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, USA-ret., of Phoenix, Ariz., and Mrs. C. G. Glassford of San Antonio, Tex.

**GODWIN**—Born at Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., 15 October 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Parker Godwin, a daughter, Sally Ann; granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Godwin, QMC, USA.

**HEWITT**—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Neb., 27 October 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Orville M. Hewitt, Inf., USA, a son, Michael; grandson of Judge and Mrs. L. F. Crofoot of Omaha, Neb., and cousin of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin Watson.

**LAWLOR**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, 26 October 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. L. E. Lawlor, CE, USA, a son, Lawrence Edward Lawlor, Jr., grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. C. Mahin, Inf., USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Lawlor; and great-grandson of the late Col. Abner Pickering, Inf., USA-ret.

**MARR**—Born at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., 3 October 1939, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Harold E. Marr, Jr., FA, USA, a son, Harold E. Marr, 3rd; grandson of Col. and Mrs. Harold E. Marr, FA, USA.

**STROKER**—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 15 October 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James F. Stroker, FA, USA, a daughter.

**WALTER**—Born at Norton Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., 19 October 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Mercer C. Walter, FA, USA, a daughter, Judith Mercer.

**Married**

**GILLESPIE-RAFFERTY**—Married at Yuma, California, 21 October 1939, Miss Eleanor Margaret Rafferty, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. William Henry Rafferty, USN, to Mr. George S. Gillespie, Jr.

**HENDERSON-BOMAR**—Married at Alexandria, Va., 19 October 1939, Miss Esther Bomar to 2nd Lt. David Lee Henderson, USMC.

**HOUSTON-DAVIS**—Married in Pensacola, Fla., 15 Oct. 1939, Miss Elizabeth Olivia Davis, daughter of Mrs. W. D. Davis and the late Col. W. D. Davis, USA, to Lt. Charles Edward Houston, USN.

**MARTINEK-THOMPSON**—Married in the Little Church of the Roses, Chula Vista, Calif., 29 October 1939, Miss Dorothae Mae

**MITCHELL-HARTMAN**—Married aboard USAT Republic, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 October 1939, Miss Adele Hartman to Col. Ralph M. Mitchell, CAC, USA.

**PERKINS-HOWARD**—Married in Lisbon, Portugal, 28 October 1939, Miss Jane Howard to Lt. Albert Carson Perkins, USN.

**POLK-PHILLIPS**—Married in Etretat, Normandie, France, 2 Sept. 1939, Miss Mary Catherine Phillips, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James E. Phillips, MC, USA, to Mr. George Washington Polk, Jr.

**SAWYER-LOVE**—Married at Christ Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Tex., 18 October 1939, Miss Elizabeth Marshall Love, to 2nd Lt. Ted Irving Sawyer, FA, USA.

**VAUGHAN-GILKEY**—Married at Richmond, Va., 18 October 1939, Miss Elizabeth Gilkey to Mr. Robert A. Vaughan, son of Maj. and Mrs. R. G. Vaughan, USA-Ret.

**Died**

**ANDERSON**—Died at Washington, D. C., 24 October 1939, Mrs. George Ross Anderson, mother of Mrs. Madeira, wife of Lt. Comdr. Dashiel L. Madeira, USN.

**CLARK**—Died in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 October 1939, Maj. George O. Clark, Inf., USA.

**DEL RICCO**—Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., 21 October 1939, Mrs. Claire T. del Ricco, sister of Mrs. McCabe, wife of Lt. Col. Frederick McCabe, Inf., USA.

**FATELY**—Died at Ramona, Calif., 7 October 1939, Mrs. Katie Fately, wife of 1st Lt. Oran E. Fately, USA-Ret.

**HERVEY**—Died at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 2 Nov. 1939, Frederick Hervey, son of Maj. and Mrs. Stewart D. Hervey, Inf., USA.

**MCCARTIN**—Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 22 Oct. 1939, Lt. Comdr. Edward Francis McCartin, USN-Ret.

**McGEE**—Died at Salem, Oregon, 24 October 1939, Capt. Alexander McGee, Inf., USA.

**NOBLE**—Died at San Francisco, Calif., 26 October 1939, Brig. Gen. Robert Houston Noble, USA-Ret.

**OSBORN**—Died at N. Y. World's Fair, New York, 30 October 1939, Comdr. Charles Francis Osborn, CC, USN.

**PAGE**—Died at Los Angeles, California, 29 October 1939, Maj. Fred B. Page, MC, USA-Ret.

**REEDER**—Died at Butler, Pa., 19 October 1939, Richard Reeder, father of Lt. Col. Harry L. Reeder, Inf., USA, and Maj. W. O. Reeder, SC, USA.

**SMITH**—Died as result of airplane accident, at San Diego, Calif., 19 Oct. 1939, Ensign Theodore Smith, USNR.

**SWAB**—Died as result of automobile accident, at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 28 October 1939, Lt. (jg) William Swab, Jr., USN.

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## FINANCE

### Financial Digest

When Secretary Morgenthau announced this week that he is planning a financing program of 2 billion dollars before 1 January, he was actuated by the extraordinary recovery during the past two months, particularly that of bonds which have regained approximately half of the losses caused by the sharp break immediately after the war began. The financial operations the Treasury contemplates, are intended to provide 500 millions of new money, between 50 and 60 millions for the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the refunding ahead of time of 1,378 billions of notes which are due on 15 March. As showing the strength of government obligations, direct and guaranteed, Mr. Morgenthau called attention to subscriptions of 3.64 billions for 250 millions of 1 per cent RFC notes. As a result of the proposed flotations, the National Debt, now 41 billions, will rise, and this fact and the prospect of a heavy deficit of 3.6 billions next June will require the President to ask Congress to add 5 billion dollars to the present 45 billion debt limit.

It is hoped by the Treasury that the better market conditions which it finds, will promote activity in the market for new capital issues. It is estimated that during the past ten weeks the total of such issues has been only 91 millions as against 700 millions during the same period last year. Unless this condition improves, there is apprehension that the country will not enjoy lasting prosperity. It is believed banks and underwriters would be willing to purchase such issues if they were convinced that investors would buy them, which brings to the fore the question of confidence. Mr. Morgenthau finds there is such confidence, and it would seem to be the case in view of the recoveries in the bond market. However, the matter of confidence involves prospect of increased business which will justify capital expenditures for expansion. That belief prevails there is such prospect as shown by numerous reports of plans of numerous firms to enlarge their facilities and bring them up to date, and by the hopes found in the effects anticipated from the repeal of the munitions embargo. It is known that large contracts will be placed for airplanes, and if the war really becomes a war then other supplies will be required by the belligerents. Great Britain and France have been gradually liquidating their securities in this country so as to have a large cash balance for use in the purchase of materials they will need. In addition, gold continues to come from abroad. It is the prospect of huge expenditures by the Allies that causes an expectation of enlarged business for the stock market. Further it is pointed out that the level of stock prices remains low in relation to the still rising level of business activity. The Federal Reserve Board Index is expected to be at least 116 for October as against 96 for the corresponding month last year. However, the general market level is about the same. The volume of stock market transactions shows that speculation is at a low level, and it is also noted that domestic spending as measured by bank credits has not been impressive.

The Treasury and financial markets are awaiting with concern the results of next week's elections in California and Ohio. The former state will vote on the Ham-and-Egg plan, the latter on the Bigelow scheme. Both proposals are expressive of the same economic philosophy, the belief that prosperity will flow from government spending. They promise benefits to the people which cannot possibly be realized, and an attempt to carry them out would mean bankruptcy for the states. The California scheme provides for a new system of monetary exchange differing from the national monetary system, and Herbert Bigelow's phantasy to be voted on in Ohio, has as its basis the spreading of money "like manure."

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## MERCHANT MARINE

### Merchant Marine

Transfer from United States to Brazilian registry of 14 vessels owned by Moore-McCormack, operators of American Scanline and the Good Neighbor Fleet to South America, was approved this week by the Maritime Commission.

The vessels covered by the transfer—the Scannpenn, Scannmall, Scannyork, Scannstates, Mormacsea, Mormactide, Mormacm, Mormacport, Mormacastor, Southerner, Southfolk, Southland, Southure and Commercial Bostonian—have been sold to the Brazilian government for \$3,500,000, which will be placed in a joint account with the commission, to be applied to purchases of new tonnage by Moore-McCormack from the commission.

Under terms of the agreement by Moore-McCormack with the commission, the former will purchase four new C-3 combination passenger-cargo vessels and charter four new C-3 cargo ships now under construction, for operation in the New York-South American trade.

Moore-McCormack previously contracted to buy three new C-2 cargo ships and to charter three. It has placed most of these in service on its Scandinavian trade routes.

The commission's approval of the sale of the old vessels to Brazil, it was explained, does not involve approval of any pooling arrangements between the Brazilian government and Moore-McCormack Lines. Application for such approval must be regularly filed and subjected to public hearings.

### Construction Progresses

Contract for two new ships was let this week, launching dates of eight vessels were set, and decision to continue with construction of two super-luxury liners was announced, as the Maritime Commission continued its accelerated building program.

The two new ships ordered are C-1 steam cargo ships, to be built by Pusey and Jones Corp., at a price of \$1,328,000 each.

The contract brought the number of C-1's under order to 38; the number of all ships under contract or built to 141, of which 26 have been launched.

Bids for construction of two large liners, of comparable size to the America, for use in the trans-Pacific trade, will be asked by the Maritime Commission early next year. It had originally been intended to advertise these vessels sometime this month.

Of the eight launchings scheduled, four will take place on one day—15 Dec.—which will set a peace-time record for the United States in the number of launchings of large vessels simultaneously.

The scheduled launchings are:

31 Oct. Sea Witch, C-2 cargo, by Tampa SB & Engineering Co., Tampa, Fla., to go to American Pioneer Line.

15 Nov. Mormacnyork, C-3 cargo, by Sun SB & DD Co., Chester, Pa., to go to Moore-McCormack, and Esso Trenton, tanker, by Federal SB & DD Co., Kearny, N. J., to go to Standard Oil Co.

30 Nov. Shooting Star, C-2 cargo, by Tampa, to go to American Pioneer Line.

15 Dec. Flying Fish, and Comet, C-2's, by Federal, to go to American Pioneer Line; Santa Teresa, C-2 cargo, by Newport News SB & DD Co., to go to Grace Lines, and Delbrasili, by Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md., to go to Mississippi Shipping Co.

### Germans Claim 115

Germany this week claimed the sinking of 115 British merchant vessels, of more than 500,000 tons, since beginning of the European war, with at the same time loss of only three submarines.

This claim is twice the official British announcement of 51 losses, totalling 210,021 tons. Total known losses of all nations are 96 ships of 399,319 tons. Of these 29 were neutral vessels.

Germany stated that, between 12 and 25 Oct., 25 British merchant ships had been sunk, of which the German press reported destruction of 22 and other press sources, three. Losses not reported, said the Germans, are not included in the total of 115.

Britain's claim that 22 German subma-

rines have been destroyed was ridiculed by the Germans.

In this connection, is published an announcement of the British Admiralty on 16 Oct. 1919, which stated that during the World War 7,759,090 tons of British vessels were sunk, of which submarine action was responsible for 6,635,059 tons. The sinkings caused loss of 14,257 lives.

### Attacked in U. S. Waters

The week's new development in the war on shipping was the reported attack on the British freighter Coulmore by a German submarine within the neutrality zone established at the Panama convention last month.

Vessels of the American neutrality patrol vainly searched for the vessel in an area about 680 miles due east of New York, where the vessel was said to have been attacked Tuesday night. Late this week a Canadian radio station reported it had contacted the vessel, and the Naval and Coast Guard vessels abandoned their search for her.

### Losses this Week

Among the sinkings reported this week were:

MALABAR, British freighter of 7,976 tons, five lost.

LYNX II, British fishing trawler, of 250 tons.

ST. NIDAN, British fishing trawler, of 505 tons.

VARANGMALM, Norwegian, 3,618 tons, sunk by mine in North Sea.

JUNO, Finnish, 1,241 tons, sunk in North Sea.

### Ground to Air Television

Television in the stratosphere, more than four miles above Washington, D. C., made history 17 Oct. when the Radio Corporation of America and the United Air Lines cooperated in successful reception of images broadcast from New York more than 200 miles to the north. The experiment marked the twentieth anniversary of the founding of RCA.

Representatives of the Army and Navy, the Federal Communications Commission and Civil Aeronautics Authority, as well as several newspapermen, were taken up to witness a repeat of the unusual experiment.

Flying over the nation's capital at an altitude of 21,600 feet, engineers of RCA and the National Broadcasting Company tuned in Station W2XBS in New York. At the appointed time the image of Herlin Provencen, NBC announcer, appeared on the screen. Those of Col. David Sarnoff, Sig-Rex, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and W. A. Patterson, president of air lines, appeared shortly thereafter.

By means of two-way radio communication members of the party making the flight were able to talk with Mr. Sarnoff and Mr. Patterson in the studio at Radio City. In response to a request from a photographer in the plane, Mr. Sarnoff and Mr. Patterson held a pose for a picture off the Iconoscope screen of the receiver.

As the television images continued to appear on the screen of the receiver, the windows of the plane frosted over. The outside temperature was registered at about ten degrees Fahrenheit.

The photographs made over Wash-

ington probably recorded the all-time long distance record for photography. Sarnoff and Patterson and Provencen were more than 200 miles distant at the time.

The most thrilling moment of the television flight came on the return from Washington. A few minutes out of North Beach Airport the motion picture transmission suddenly stopped and in its stead there appeared the image of the approaching plane circling the new airport.

"There we are!" cried the passengers. The television cameras followed the ship until it touched the earth and taxied up to the runway to a stop. The plane's occupants, although inside the ship, had an outside ground-angle view of their own landing.

The images, as seen in the plane, were comparable to those received in the primary service area of the NBC station, which reaches out fifty miles in all directions from midtown Manhattan. Frequently, however, they suffered from interference of other electrical equipment in the plane, including the radio transmitter and ignition apparatus for the ship's two motors.

Ralph Holmes, RCA engineer, and W. A. R. Brown, NBC engineer, explained that the intensity of the signal at 20 miles distance from the transmitter was low, and that interference, however slight, had serious results in impairing image quality. On the return trip, approaching New York City, where the signal became strong, motion picture transmissions and the landing of the plane itself at North Beach Airport were received with practically no interference.

The experiment, employing the transmission equipment of the National Broadcasting Company, bore out the theory that the ultra-short waves used in television travel in comparatively straight lines. In order to receive the telecast over Washington, D. C., the plane was forced to rise above the 16,000-foot altitude level.

Television engineers had previously established that the ultra-short wave utility was over an area roughly limited by the visual horizon.

The receiver was a standard model now being sold in New York. The only change made in it was a slight adjustment in the automatic volume control to compensate against the whirling propellers. These, according to engineers, acted as reflectors, causing extremely rapid variations in the intensity of the received signal. The antenna used was a simple dipole type, consisting of two wires strung under the fuselage of the ship. The connection to the receiver was made through the fuselage.

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#### Rapidity of Sinking

"Criticism has also been directed at the rapidity with which the *Courageous* sank. It must be remembered that, though her design as an aircraft carrier was comparatively recent, her reconstruction as such having been completed in 1928, the ship was built as a cruiser over 22 years ago within the extremely short period of 21 months (May, 1915 to January, 1917). Not only were warships less thoroughly subdivided internally at the date of her design, but her age, to say nothing of the extensive alterations which she underwent in 1924-28, would almost certainly lead to her bulkheads being unequal to the pressure which those of a modern vessel would be expected to withstand.

"It is some consolation to know that the *Courageous*, during the 17 days of her second spell of war service, rendered invaluable aid in anti-submarine operations. Until an adequate force of patrol vessels was available, aircraft flown off from carriers were busily engaged on the trade routes near the points where they converge towards this country, establishing touch with unescorted merchantmen and searching for submarines. Thus a ship which was fashioned to meet the requirements of one war was able, before her end came, to fulfill the quite different needs of another conflict a quarter of a century later."\*\*

A considerable percentage of pensioners and fleet reservists will be found in the Courageous' casualty list, the complements of Reserve Fleet ships having been largely made up from these sources.\*\*\*

#### Secrecy Unwise

"From the material point of view the loss of the 24,000-ton battleship *Audacious*, through striking a mine off the north coast of Ireland on October 27, 1914, was far more serious than that of the *Courageous*. Not only was the *Audacious* one of the newest British capital ships, having been completed less than a year before the war began, but her loss reduced the dangerously slender margin of strength which our fleet then possessed over that of Germany. Yet the excuses made for concealing this important casualty, which was not officially admitted until the end of the war, are by no means convincing, more especially as the sinking ship had been photographed by American passengers in the White Star liner *Olympic* while the latter had her in tow, and the photographs were afterwards on sale in New York! Unquestionably a policy of concealment of losses does far more harm than good, since it gives birth to all sorts of underground rumours which invariably exaggerate the truth."

#### British View of Courageous' Loss

A belief that HMS Courageous was attacked by two submarines, one of which was sunk while the other escaped, is expressed in the British publication, *The Navy*, the October issue of which has just reached this country.

In an article by Francis McMurtrie the *Navy* states:

"Amateur critics who go about saying 'The Courageous had no business to be lost' are obviously talking with little knowledge. In war at sea it is impossible to avoid losses, even at times of important ships. Though the Courageous was protected by a screen of destroyers, the captain of the U-boat that torpedoed her evidently took a fleeting chance on sighting her through his periscope at a distance, probably silhouetted against the setting sun, just as she had turned into the wind to land her planes. It may be taken for granted that he fired every torpedo tube that would bear, one of which found its mark. Like Weddigen on 22 Sept. 1914 (German submarine commander who sank three British Cruisers), he reaped a due reward for his skill and daring. Though there is good reason to suppose that the attendant destroyers accounted for a submarine in the vicinity immediately afterwards, it is quite likely that two were present, since in the last war U-boats frequently used to hunt in couples. This would account for the German stories of one having safely returned to port.

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A considerable percentage of pensioners and fleet reservists will be found in the Courageous' casualty list, the complements of Reserve Fleet ships having been largely made up from these sources.\*\*\*

#### Secrecy Unwise

"From the material point of view the loss of the 24,000-ton battleship *Audacious*, through striking a mine off the north coast of Ireland on October 27, 1914, was far more serious than that of the *Courageous*. Not only was the *Audacious* one of the newest British capital ships, having been completed less than a year before the war began, but her loss reduced the dangerously slender margin of strength which our fleet then possessed over that of Germany. Yet the excuses made for concealing this important casualty, which was not officially admitted until the end of the war, are by no means convincing, more especially as the sinking ship had been photographed by American passengers in the White Star liner *Olympic* while the latter had her in tow, and the photographs were afterwards on sale in New York! Unquestionably a policy of concealment of losses does far more harm than good, since it gives birth to all sorts of underground rumours which invariably exaggerate the truth."

#### Army Publications

Pending the revision of TR 1-10, 3 Jan. 1939, paragraph 1 of those regulations has been rescinded and the following substituted herefor:

1. Scope.—War Department publications pertaining to training are, as a general rule, issued in the form of Field Service Regulations, Field Manuals, Technical Regulations, and Training Manuals. Training Regulations will eventually be eliminated by the gradual inclusion of suitable material in other training documents.

a. Field Service Regulations.—Field Service Regulations constitute the basis of instruction of all arms and services in the operations of war and announce the basic doctrines which are expanded and applied in other texts. They contain the fundamental considerations concerning the employment of the combined arms and the combined services, and the strategical, tactical, and administrative employment of larger units and territorial commands. For convenience, Field Service Regulations are numbered in the Field Manual series.

b. Field Manuals.—Field Manuals constitute the primary means for expanding the basic doctrines of the Field Service Regulations. They are to be used, with the Field Service Regulations, as the primary texts for training in schools, including extension courses, in garrison, and in the field, being supplemented where necessary by other authorized publications. Field Manuals will be numbered from 1 to 1000 and referred to as "FM 22.5," etc., or "FM 22.5, Infantry Drill Regulations," etc. They are published in three general divisions as follows:

(1) Field Manuals for the arms and services. The Field Manuals for the several arms and services contain instructions relative to the tactics and technique involved in the employment of such arms and services, together with data needed in the theater of operations.

(2) Basic Field Manuals.—The Basic Field Manuals contain training and reference data applicable to more than one arm or service, with special reference to the smaller units.

(3) Staff Officers' Field Manual.—The Staff Officers' Field Manual is a compilation of information and data to be used as a guide for the operations in the field of the general staff or a similar staff group of all units in peace and war.

c. Technical Regulations.—(1) Technical Regulations consist of a series of pamphlets supplementing the Field Manuals and covering subjects of a technical nature, the separate treatment of which is considered essential to a fuller accomplishment of the training prescribed in the Field Manual series. The scope of this series includes—

(a) Pamphlets describing arms, equipment and materials, and containing instructions for the operation, care, and handling thereof.

(b) Information and instructions as to technical procedures, exclusive of those of an administrative nature.

(c) Especially needed treatises on technical subjects, exclusive of those of an administrative nature.

(2) Technical Regulations will be numbered from 1000 to 2000 and referred to, when abbreviated, as TR 1075-5, etc. Ordnance Technical Regulations in the 1300 series will consist of regulations prepared primarily for the using arms and services; those in the 1400 series are designed exclusively for the use of the personnel of the Ordnance Department in repairing or maintaining matériel. The number following the dash in the number of Technical Regulations in either the 1300 or 1400 series indicates the caliber of the matériel covered. A letter is added to this number to distinguish between different models or types of matériel of the same caliber. For example, TR 1305-75A covers the 75-mm gun and carriage, M1897 and M1897M1, while TR 1305-75B covers the 75-mm gun and carriage, M1916 and M1916M1. When regulations cover matériel which has no caliber, the letter alone is used to distinguish between regulations in the same series. For example, TR 1330-A covers the 5-ton artillery tractor, M1917; and TR 1330-B the 10-ton artillery tractor, M1917.

d. Training Manuals.—(1) Training Manuals consist of a series of pamphlets published in elaboration of Field Manuals and Technical Regulations and contain instructions on methods of procedure to be followed in the performance of or instruction in certain duties of a training nature. These pamphlets may be in the nature of—

(a) Guidebooks for instructors.  
(b) Guidebooks for the specialist.  
(c) Self-instruction pamphlets for the student in a specialist duty.

(2) Training Manuals will be numbered from 2000 to 3000 and referred to, when abbreviated, as TM 2000-5, etc.

(A.G. 062.12 (9-13-39).)

#### M. Sgt. Caywood Retires

Kelly Field, Tex.—Orders were recently received at Kelly Field placing Master Sergeant John Caywood, 63d School Squadron, Air Corps on the retired list of the Army, effective 31 Oct. 1939, after more than 30 years service with the colors.

M. Sgt. Caywood has had a very colorful and varied career during this long service. He served with General Funston on the Vera Cruz Expedition in 1914, when he held the grade of Sergeant First Class in the Quartermaster Corps (Wagon Master); and with General Pershing for 11 months in 1916 in the Punitive Expedition to Mexico, when he held the grade of Master Sergeant in the same branch. He participated in several skirmishes in Mexico.

Sergeant Caywood has had a diversified military education and believes he holds the unusual distinction of having attended and graduated from all the enlisted service schools of the Army except the Air Corps Technical School. He graduated from the Horseshoers and Saddlers School at Ft. Riley in 1907, from the School of Fire at Ft. Sill in 1909, the Mess Sergeants Course at Ft. Sam Houston in 1910, the Mechanics School at Camp Holabird, Md., in 1920, and the Chemical Warfare School in the Philippines Islands in 1926.

The Sergeant was married 9 December 1909, to the former Miss Mamie Meyer of San Antonio. He owns his home at Helotes, Texas, where he plans to live after his retirement and leisurely make plans for the future.

#### 20th Pursuit Gr. to Moffett Field

The 20th Pursuit Group of the Army Air Corps will be moved from its present station, Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., to Moffett Field, Sunnyvale, Calif., for permanent station on or about 15 Nov. 1939. The move will be made by air and rail.

Lt. Col. Ross G. Hoyt commands the 20th Pursuit Group which consists of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron and the 55th, 77th, and 79th Pursuit Squadrons. Its strength is 66 officers and 335 enlisted men.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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